

TOMORROW

Home thoughts... William Douglas Home reviews his brother Alec's (Lord Home) *Letters to a Grandson*... from abroad In the second of a three-part series on Cyprus, Edward Mortimer looks at the views of both sides in dispute over the island. Hard... Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, talks to *The Times* about law and order... and fast *The Times* Profile: Sebastian Coe, on the eve of the AAA championships this weekend

Greenpeace seven held in Siberia

Seven Greenpeace anti-whaling campaigners were arrested in Siberia after they claimed to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations at the port of Leningrad. They were said to have been detained for illegally entering Soviet territory. Report, page 6

Opec strategy

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to study plans for a long-term pricing strategy to eliminate sudden price shocks. Page 17

Clues to body

Investigators are to show items found with the body of a murdered child to the parents of Caroline Hogg, aged five, missing from her Edinburgh home for 11 days. Page 2

Pill challenge

Judgment has been deferred in the case brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick over a circular advising doctors that they may provide contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent. Page 3

Law of the gun

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at Polish civilians has been spelt out for the first time in a new law. Page 6

Ferry action

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has been called in by the ferry company Townsend Thoresen in an attempt to resolve the 10-day strike at Felixstowe, Suffolk and Cairnryan, Scotland.

Queen's escape

Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands, holidaying in Italy, escaped unhurt when the car she was travelling in was involved in a collision. An Italian couple received minor injuries.

Coe opts out

Sebastian Coe does not want to be selected for the 1,500 metres in the world championships in Helsinki next month. He has not given any reason for his decision.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On the economy, from Mr A. Edwards, and others; Red Cross in Thailand, from Count de Salis. Leading articles: Stock Exchange; Greenpeace; Local Ombudsman. Features, pages 10-12

Where is the economic new dawn? Bernard Levin suggests a Swiss role for British unions. Jock Bruce-Gardyne looks under the mortgage umbrella. Spectrum: The two of us - reunited twins tell their stories. Wednesday Page: Forgiveness in the Fens; Alan Franks' Diary.

Home News

Home News	2,3	Law Report	4
Overseas	6,7	Parliament	25
Arts	15	Sale Room	25
Bridge	7	Science	24
Business	15-20	Sport	26
Cartoon	21	TV & Radio	27
Crossword	28	Theatre, etc	27
Diary	12	Universities	28
Events	28	Weather	28

Lawson hints at tax cuts in return for spending curbs

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will tell his Cabinet colleagues tomorrow that there could be significant tax cuts in the next Budget if they agree to hold down public spending to its original planned level.

At the moment government departments want to spend £5,000m above published plans, but eliminating them could create scope for perhaps £2,000m of tax reductions next spring, he will argue.

Such reductions would be equivalent to knocking 2p off the basic rate of income tax from 30p to 28p in the pound.

By holding out the hope of tax cuts, Mr Lawson will be aiming to smooth the ruffled feathers of spending ministers angered by what they saw as the Chancellor's "bully-boy" tactics in forcing through his £500m emergency cuts package two weeks ago.

The Budget last March suggested that if public spending in 1984-85 remained at the planned £126,400m this would leave room for about £500m of tax cuts. But Mr Lawson has another card up his sleeve.

He will ask the Cabinet to agree to leave untouched the £3,000m contingency reserve included in next year's plans. This would normally be used to accommodate some of the extra spending bids from government departments, leaving a reserve for unexpected spending during

the year of about £1,500m to £2,000m.

By keeping it intact at this stage the Chancellor gives himself an additional £1,000m to £1,500m to use for tax cuts in the spring.

At worst, if government revenues look less buoyant than expected it gives Mr Lawson a cushion allowing him to continue cutting state borrowing, a key element in the battle against inflation, without having to raise taxes as Sir Geoffrey Howe, his predecessor, was forced.

The Chancellor, strongly backed by the Prime Minister, will tomorrow seek Cabinet agreement in principle on both the 1984-85 spending totals and the contingency reserve, before the battle between the Treasury and the spending departments is joined in earnest after the summer recess.

Mrs Thatcher said yesterday in the Commons that the Government expected to adhere to published spending plans for this year and next.

This leaves Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury in charge of public spending, with the thankless task of whittling away the £500m in excess bids.

Though some of the excess typically reflects proposals for new programmes and "padding" which can be eliminated fairly easily, some will eventu-

ally be deemed essential. If the contingency reserve is to remain sacrosanct that means a fresh squeeze on other programmes, entailing yet more cuts in services and jobs losses.

With departments still smarting from the latest round of cuts - Mr Rees is due to announce their revised cash limits next week - there are some bruising battles ahead before the Cabinet approves in November the final total and departmental allocations for next year.

The Chancellor will also be concerned to refute suggestions that he "jumped the gun" on spending cuts this year.

These have been prompted by expectations that figures out tomorrow covering the first three months of the 1983-84 financial year will show public borrowing broadly in line with this year's £8,200m target set out in the Budget, despite a huge surge in central government borrowing alone over the same period.

Mr Lawson will argue that his measures were designed to tackle clear evidence of over-spending by government departments, and were not primarily influenced by the borrowing figures.

Central government borrowing has been inflated by on-lending to local councils and state industries which have used the proceeds to pay off other debts.

Public spending, page 2

Thatcher hint on share monopoly

Stock Exchange may escape court case

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Thatcher yesterday paved the way for the Stock Exchange to avoid having its rules dragged through the Restrictive Practices Court.

The Prime Minister told MPs during question time in the Commons that if proposals were made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the action taken by the Office of Fair Trading, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was prepared to consider them.

Proceedings against the Stock Exchange were started after the Office of Fair Trading decided that parts of the Exchange's rule book contravened the 1976 Restrictive Practices Act.

The rules say the public can buy shares only through stock-brokers who must buy them only through stockjobbers who trade in the market. The jobbers are not allowed to deal direct with the public. The Exchange also lays down a minimum charge for each transaction. The OPT argues that these represented a restrictive practice.

Mrs Thatcher said: "This case is still before the court but that does not preclude the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter."

The sudden settlement proposal comes after seven years of intensive lobbying and a total

£3m of legal costs on both sides.

Sources in the City were suggesting last night that hints of a settlement have emerged at a time when the Government is anxious for successful sales to the public of shares in nationalised companies.

The largest privatization is likely to be £1.1 per cent of British Telecom, raising £3m.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, said yesterday: "I have had confidential exploratory discussions and will be discussing some proposals with my council. I welcome the Secretary of State's invitation."

Mrs Thatcher said if the Exchange's proposals were such that the Government could recommend them to Parliament, a statement would be made to the House. If the House recommended a change in this case, an order to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act would have to be made.

She was answering a Commons question from Dr David Owen, SDP MP for Plymouth, Devonport, who wanted an assurance that there was no intention of interfering with the court action.

The case cannot now be stopped without the agreement of both the Stock Exchange and the Office of Fair Trading.

Disclosure by Rees angers Dublin

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

A political storm erupted in Dublin yesterday after the disclosure by Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that a cabinet committee had seriously considered in the mid-1970s the possibility of a British withdrawal from Ulster.

Mr Rees's statement that withdrawal was discussed, but rejected because nobody, including the Irish Government in Dublin, was in favour of it, brought a demand from the Irish Opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey, for the Prime Minister Dr Garret Fitzgerald, who was then foreign minister to give a full account of events at the time, Mr Haughey called on Dr Fitzgerald to say whether he used his influence to persuade Britain to remain.

Dr Fitzgerald issued a statement that the Irish government had not been approached about a possible withdrawal.

Mr Rees confirmed to *The Times* last night that that was "absolutely right". He said: "No policy of withdrawal was put to the Irish government. But I know they did not want a policy of withdrawal."

Mr Rees said yesterday that during the period 1974 to 1976 the committee considered all the options over three months. "They were options papers - complete integration, independence, getting shot of the place and so on. They were seriously considering all of them." Other members of the committee, known as the IN Committee, which was chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson, confirmed Mr Rees's account.

Mr Rees first made his disclosure in a letter to *The Guardian* in which he denied a suggestion by Mr Wedgwood Benn in an article in that newspaper that Britain retained control of Northern Ireland because of an analysis by the Chiefs of Staff that a unified Ireland might be a defence threat.

But Mr Benn told *The Times* yesterday that Mr Rees's letter appeared to confirm his recollection that the option of withdrawal was never put to the full Cabinet.



The cracked Sikorsky being winched up from the sea yesterday.

17 bodies found as crashed helicopter is salvaged

By Craig Seton and Rupert Morris

The fuselage of the crashed Sikorsky 61 helicopter Oscar November was recovered from 200m-deep water off St Mary's, in the Isles of Scilly, yesterday.

The bodies of only 17 of the 20 people, mostly holiday makers, who died in Saturday's crash were found inside.

Last night, the bodies were being taken from the salvage vessel to Penzance for identification by relatives. The police sent officers to help in identifying the dead.

The fuselage, from which only six people escaped, was being taken on to Falmouth and then by road to the Government's accident investigation unit at Farnborough, Hampshire. There experts will examine it in an attempt to discover the cause of the accident.

The helicopter, much of its body intact, was winched up to the deck of the Seaford Clansman just before 1 pm.

Two coroner's officers were on board the salvage tug as a group of men dressed in white

protective overalls and black gloves clambered inside the Sikorsky and began bringing out the bodies. Some of the dead were still strapped in their seats when the machine was brought to the surface.

The six who survived the crash were the two pilots, two Scillies women and two children orphaned in the accident. The others, including two families of five people, had been carried beneath the waves. The helicopter, which had been on its way Penzance, sank almost immediately.

Divers found the fuselage on its side on a steep sandy dune on the mainland seabed.

The helicopter, seen from a distance of less than 100 yards after it was brought to the surface, appeared to have suffered only comparatively minor structural damage. Several windows in the pilots' cockpit were missing and its black nose cone had gone, as had two wheel housings.

The rear rotor blades and their housing had also disappeared; of the main rotor blades, three of the five had been sheared off.

The two remaining blades appeared to be complete but had been broken more or less in half. The damaged pieces hanging limply down on the port side. Most windows, including those of the escape hatches, were gone, but on the starboard side the windows and escape areas seemed intact.

The underside of the fuselage was the worst damaged part. Much of the luggage bay had been ripped out, although keeps seabirds from fouling the rotor blades, was still in place.

Most of the bodies were brought out from the rear of the helicopter in canvas slings and taken to a covered area beneath the crane.

The police said that they would be held in the mortuary of the West Cornwall hospital, at Penzance, pending identification.

Continued on back page, col 1

Debategate papers were crucial, says Carter

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Former President Jimmy Carter, commenting in Tokyo yesterday on the "Debategate" affair in Washington, said that the debate position paper which may have been passed to Mr Ronald Reagan's election advisers in 1980 "incorporated the very essence" of his campaign. This was the first time that Mr Carter has commented publicly on the scandal.

Mr Reagan had access to all of them, "it was obviously of great benefit" in the crucial debate which helped to sway the election, Mr Carter said, adding that he had "no idea" which papers may have come to the attention of the Reagan campaign.

But Mr Carter said, it was obvious from examining the papers made available by the Reagan Administration to the Justice Department and the press that there was a "long

series of losses from the White House, not just one batch".

The former President, who is in Japan for a six-day private visit, shed no light on who might have passed the papers. The debate papers were known only to a small group of people in the White House; neither his chief of staff nor his campaign manager had access to them, he said.

The debate briefing papers contained details of the issues which Mr Carter's campaign had identified by means of "secret polling" as the most crucial and important, he said, they describe the mistakes made by both candidates in the campaign, issues which might come up in the debate, responses and possible counter-responses.

Mr Carter said that he was not prejudging what the Reagan camp may have had in hand before the debate.

Howe's radical rescue plan divides EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC foreign ministers split into opposed camps over money-saving proposals unveiled by Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday with the aim of preventing the Community from going bankrupt.

Detailing Britain's rescue plan, Sir Geoffrey proposed limits on agricultural spending and a new system of budget payments based on national perennials designed to eliminate perennial arguments over members' contribution to community revenue.

The proposals were described as "very interesting" by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister,

whose country, like Britain wants to curb spending. Holland, too, was looking for better management.

At this stage, only Sir Geoffrey put forward a detailed financial argument. His strong lecture to the other ministers on the virtues of saving, wrung the successful comment from M Claude Cheysson, his French opposite number, that "of the 10 EEC countries Britain is the only one yet to join the Community".

In M Cheysson's view it was absurd to have started to talk about the budget at this stage.

Reforms sought page 6

Fossil-hunter unearths Surrey dinosaur

By John Witherow

A Surrey plumber emerged yesterday as the man responsible for what the Natural History Museum, in a fit of enthusiasm, described as possibly "the most important find in Britain this century". Mr William Walker, aged 55, of Springfield Road, Thornton Heath, an amateur fossil collector with a penchant for digging around in the mud at weekends, has turned up the skeleton of an unknown species of carnivorous dinosaur, dating back 124 million years.

Last January Mr Walker discovered a huge clawbone in a Surrey claypit. "I recognized it as a dinosaur, claw but I didn't know how important it was," he said. "I gave it a good crack with my hammer and the whole

thing disintegrated. I really could have cried. It just shattered."

His son-in-law later took it to the Natural History Museum, where its appearance set pulses racing in the paleontology department. They were able to identify the foot-long clawbone, indicating the discovery of a new species.

Two scientists set off to the Surrey claypit but were frustrated by the wet spring which turned the area into a sea of mud. It was only last month that they could complete their work of removing three van loads of bones to form a large proportion of the skeleton.

The clawbone of this dinosaur, similar to the megalosaurus, is larger than that of the later Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of



Megalosaurus, which is similar to Mr William Walker's find.

the most vicious of flesh eaters. The museum estimates its height at between 10 and 15ft while standing upright and said it would have eaten vegetarian dinosaurs found in the same quarry. Much of the skull is present, with two-inch "teeth" serrated like steak knives.

Carnivorous skeletons are rare and only one other has been found in Britain, although small collections have been discovered over southern England. Dinosaurs did not venture north of Watford, one expert said.

While the museum pieces together the skeleton over the next few months with a view to public display, they will also have the difficult problem of finding a new name for the creature. Dinosaurs are normally identified by a prominent characteristic, such as the huge claw, but they are sometimes named after the discoverer. It could become the Megalosaurus Walker.

Dr Richard Moody, an expert on the dinosaur, described it as "tremendously exciting". It's a major find.

Cadet dies in lorry crash at Army range

A boy cadet was killed and more than 20 others were injured - many seriously - when an Army lorry crashed on a gunnery range last night.

The four-ton lorry, carrying a group of cadets from the Greater London area, overturned as it was leaving the firing range at Waroep Training Camp, near Appleby in Cumbria.

One cadet died at the scene and ten others suffered serious leg and head injuries. They were taken 35 miles to hospital in Carlisle in a fleet of ambulances under police escort.

The less seriously injured were taken to a military hospital at Catterick camp in North Yorkshire. The boys were on holiday at the camp.

FACTORIES NOW!

Smart new industrial premises from 500 to 7000 sq ft with rentals from only £1.56 per sq ft p.a. Call today for the best choice in properties and development grants

051-2365411
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
11 Dale Street, Liverpool L2 2ET

Heseltine challenged on putting Trident into Geneva negotiations

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was challenged in the Commons last night to say whether the Government would respond to a disarmament breakthrough by putting Trident missiles and warheads into the Geneva talks.

Opening a debate on the Defence Estimates, Mr Heseltine went on the offensive, outlining the "agenda for peace" of western disarmament proposals.

He said the United States had proposed a mutual reduction to 5,000 warheads in the Start talks in Geneva, a move which would reduce existing deployment by about a third.

Mr Heseltine then added: "If these negotiations were to lead to a substantial breakthrough, we have made it clear that Britain, in reviewing the future size of its own irreducible minimum deterrent, would not

stand aside from such a breakthrough."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, asked what this meant: "Is he effectively saying that we would reduce substantially the number of Trident missiles and warheads we would be prepared to put into the Geneva negotiations?"

The minister replied: "If there were in the Start talks to be a substantial breakthrough in the scale of deployment, that would obviously be taken into account by a British Government in deciding its own irreducible minimum deterrent in the new context that would then exist."

But he failed to respond directly to a question from one of his own backbenchers, Mr Julian Amery, who pointed out that no matter what the Soviet Union did, the British deterrent could not be reduced much further.

Earlier, Mr Heseltine had ruled out a policy of mutual freeze.

Navy to get two frigates

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Government is to order two frigates for the Royal Navy, at a cost of up to £130m each.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he was seeking tenders from shipyards. One frigate will be the last of four replacements for ships lost in the Falklands campaign.

Mr Heseltine said he was

inviting tenders from Cammell Laird on Merseyside, Swan Hunters, Tyneside, and Vosper Thornycroft. The ships will be of the type-22 design.

He also announced the intention to provide 2,000 jobs under the Government's youth training scheme in civil establishments of the Ministry of Defence. The jobs would be available for unemployed between 16 to 18.

But he failed to respond directly to a question from one of his own backbenchers, Mr Julian Amery, who pointed out that no matter what the Soviet Union did, the British deterrent could not be reduced much further.

Earlier, Mr Heseltine had ruled out a policy of mutual freeze.

Government set to shut anti-CND unit

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government unit set up to combat the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) is expected to be wound up shortly.

Final decisions on the future of the Ministry of Defence unit, known as the CND Unit, are still to be taken. But ministers have abandoned the weekly meetings held during the first six months of this year, used to coordinate the Government's campaign against CND and the unilateralists.

Those meetings were chaired by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and included Home Office and Foreign Office ministers, senior officials, and Mr Bernard Ingham, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's press secretary.

Now there are monthly

meetings of officials, and occasional meetings of ministers. Although ministers have not met on the subject since the general election, they are likely to do so before the summer recess to review strategy for the autumn when CND is again planning big demonstrations and the first cruise missiles are due to be deployed in Britain.

Mr Heseltine has said publicly that he does not see a permanent need for a separate unit to combat the unilateralists. Ministers believe that the political steam has gone out of the nuclear issue since the general election, which the Government sees as providing a clear mandate for cruise and Trident, in spite of CND's protest that a majority voted for parties opposed to Trident.

MPs urge cut in jail population

By a Staff Reporter

Proposals to cut the prison population by up to 1,000 immediately and produce a permanent reduction in numbers were put forward yesterday by an all-party group of MPs.

With almost 44,000 prisoners in England and Wales in prisons that can cope with 37,000, the parliamentary all-party penal affairs group said that prisons are in a crisis that risks becoming a catastrophe.

Overcrowding is such that "conditions make a mockery of the prison system's stated aim of preparing prisoners to lead a good and useful life", the MPs said.

The group proposed a four-point plan which could, it said, be put into effect immediately.

The Home Secretary should use the "executive release" provisions in last year's Criminal Justice Act to release all non-violent offenders serving sentences under three years who are in the last six months of their sentence. That would produce a cut of 7,000.

Parole should be available for those serving short sentences after six months rather than a year, a move that would reduce the prison population permanently by about 2,500.

There should be a substantial increase in the probation service. Up to 8,000 people could be kept out of prison if each main grade probation officer could take on two more cases.

Second painting eludes Scots

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Glasgow Museum and Gallery disclosed yesterday that it had tried unsuccessfully to persuade Christie's to withdraw a portrait from last Friday's auction and make a private sale to the museum.

The disclosure comes in the wake of a report in *The Times* that Christie's had rejected an offer for a picture from the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, while accepting an offer for another one from the National Portrait Gallery in London.

The picture that Glasgow wanted was a ravishing seventeenth-century "Portrait of Miss May" by John Michael Wright, a Scottish artist. Mr Alastair Auld, the curator, said yesterday that he was surprised when the offer was not accepted.

"I was grateful to Christie's for passing the offer on to the owners. I can see how the tax free status of private sales to museums militates against the auction houses. Owners are usually better off if they accept private treaty sales."

As in the case of the Smugilevich which Edinburgh wanted Christie's had said it would put a high protective reserve on the Wright portrait, Mr Auld said. But it found a bidder prepared to top the reserve. The painting had been estimated at £6,000 to £10,000 but sold at £48,600.

Capital transfer and capital gains tax are waived in the case of private treaty sales to national institutions. All three

Locket clue to identity of child's body in ditch

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Detectors from Lothian and Borders Police returned to Scotland from Leicestershire yesterday with a silver locket and a hairband found on or near the naked body of a murdered child found in a ditch near the village of Twycross on Monday.

The officers intend to show the items to the parents of Caroline Hogg, aged 5, who has been missing from her Edinburgh home for the past 11 days.

In Edinburgh the police said they were "fairly certain" that the body was that of Caroline Hogg but Leicestershire police

said they would not confirm it. Officers from Northumbria and Staffordshire police, involved in the year-long hunt for the killer of Susan Maxwell, aged 11, of Cornhill on Tweed, who was abducted last July, also visited Leicestershire murder headquarters.

Derbyshire Police said late yesterday that a man had been charged with the murder of Diana Tower, the teenager from Glossop, whose body was found on June 30, partly hidden under the ruins of Melndale Castle, a Roman fort in a park outside the town.

Retaliation fear over soldier

From Richard Ford, The Curragh

An Irish soldier accused of murdering three comrades serving with the United Nations force in the Lebanon was held by military police because of fears of retaliation from colleagues in the company, it was alleged yesterday at a court martial in The Curragh military barracks, co Kildare.

Senior officers feared an attempt to kill Private Michael McAleavy aged 21. Michael would be badly affected if he returned to his company it was said.

Orders were issued that the soldier, from the Lower Falls area of west Belfast, should not be allowed to go anywhere in south Lebanon without being accompanied by military police, the court was told.

Within two weeks of the shooting at a United Nations checkpoint 80 miles south east of Beirut last October officers began to suspect that Private McAleavy was involved in killing the soldiers. They were alarmed at reports linking at this which appeared in Irish newspapers.

Private McAleavy denies murdering Corporal Gregory Morrow aged 20 from Lurgan, co Armagh, Private Thomas Murphy, aged 19, and Private Michael Burke, aged 20 both from co Dublin.

On the second day of his court martial the soldier, a private, was told that as few witnesses, including three from the American University Medical Centre in Beirut, were unable to travel to the Irish Republic, the court martial would have to go to Lebanon to hear their evidence.

The hearing continues

Detective tells why he delayed approaching actor

Det. Constable Maurice O'Neill told Burnley Crown Court yesterday why he did not approach Peter Adamson, the actor, for 25 minutes after allegedly seeing him indecently assault a girl aged eight in a swimming pool. Mr Adamson plays the part of Len Fairclough in *Coronation Street*, the television series.

Constable O'Neill said that as a police officer it was his duty to arrest immediately the person concerned in a crime. But this time he had waited until the girl came out of the pool because he had wanted to get corroboration from her and needed to know her name.

When he had asked her: "Has anyone in the pool touched you where they shouldn't have done?" she had replied: "No", he said. He was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Adamson, aged 53, who denies indecently assaulting two girls aged eight in the pool at Haslingden, Lancashire.

The detective said that he spent 55 minutes at an under-water observation window watching Mr Adamson in the pool full of children aged between eight and fourteen. A woman police constable was in the pool.

He said he saw the actor with his thumbs inside the swimming costume of a girl aged eight, around her private parts. The incident lasted for no more than 15 seconds and the child was unaware of anything wrong.

Cross-examined by Mr George Carman, QC, for Mr Adamson, Constable O'Neill agreed that the girl seemed perfectly happy and had been enjoying herself when she came out of the pool.

During the 25-minute wait between the alleged incident and his approaching Mr Adamson, the detective said he telephoned the girl's mother and his police station.

He agreed that it was unusual not to arrest immediately a man

seen indecently assaulting a child. "I did it for my own reasons", he said.

"My first concern was for the girl. We were not in uniform. We had frightened the girl and she was wary of us."

Mr Carman said: "You were trying to get a complaint from the girl, but you failed."

The constable replied: "No, I was trying to get corroboration. I wanted to know her name."

He agreed that no child had approached the police or a bath attendant with a complaint and that no child had shown any sign of distress, discomfort, or embarrassment.

When he had approached Mr Adamson, he had told him that a complaint had been made. At the police station, the detective said, Mr Adamson had said it was possible that his thumbs were inside the girl's costume, but there was no intent.

The officer agreed with Mr Carman that Mr Adamson had consistently denied any sexual impropriety.

The trial continues today.

Research plea on computers

Many of the programs microcomputers in schools are produced by a "cottage industry" which has little idea of how children learn, according to a report published by the Social Sciences Research Council yesterday.

It calls for urgent research into the impact of the new technology on education, and the setting up of a technology centre for this purpose.

Microcomputers in Education: A Framework for Research, Morley Sage and David Smith (School Government Publishing, Darby House, Bletchingley Road, Merstham, Redhill, Surrey, E2).

Move to halt bias against the disabled

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Discrimination against disabled people in housing, education, employment and many more other areas would be outlawed under a Bill which is being promoted by a Labour MP with support from all parties.

Mr Robert Wareing, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, finished second in the ballot among MPs for private members' legislation, which means that his Bill intended to strengthen the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act has a good chance of reaching the statute book.

It will implement the main recommendations of the committee on restrictions against disabled people set up by Mr Alf Morris, the former Labour Minister for the Disabled to investigate discrimination.

The Bill will make it illegal to discriminate against disabled people on the grounds of their disability in employment, housing, education, the provision of goods and services, insurance, transport, property rights, occupational pension schemes, membership of associations and clubs, and civic duties and functions.

Atom test screening extended

By Michael Horne

A cancer survey of Britons who took part in the nuclear test programme in the 1950s is to be extended to cover 20,000 servicemen and scientists.

The Ministry of Defence, which announced the screening in January, confirmed yesterday that an extra 5,000 Britons would be included in addition to the 15,000 originally listed.

The survey has begun and will take two years to complete. It involves the tracing of servicemen, civilians and scientists who took part in the tests between 1952 and 1958 in Australia and the Pacific Islands.

The survey was announced after growing public concern amid demands by MPs for compensation to relatives of men who contracted cancer after being exposed to radiation.

The Ministry of Defence is producing a control group of servicemen of similar age.

In the past 10 years there have been five applications to the Ministry of Defence from widows of men who died from cancer after taking part in the nuclear tests. All have been rejected.

Frankfurt printing plan

FT journalists join talks

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Journalists' leaders at the strike-bound *Financial Times* are to meet the management today to discuss a plan to republish the Frankfurt edition of the newspaper within the next 10 days.

The company is said to have secured an agreement with a West German union to produce the normal print run of up to 60,000 copies.

The scheme would mean that work normally performed by members of the National Graphical Association, (NGA) the union on strike over pay, would be covered by the management.

Under usual circumstances, pages of the newspaper are transmitted by facsimile machine from London to Frankfurt and printed there. The suggested procedure would involve members of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) working normally and their copy, rather than completed pages, being transmitted to West Germany by the management. Under the plan pages would be made up in Frankfurt.

The NUJ leaders will report on their discussions to the chapel [office branch]. The national leadership of the journalists' union is expected to advise its members at the newspaper that they should not do anything to break the strike as long as it is official.

Nevertheless the move is intended to increase pressure on the NGA national council which meets tomorrow to discuss the seven-week stoppage by 270 of its members over the pay of 22 machine minders. They are claiming a "substantial" rise on an offer of £304.67.

In either case the newspaper would have to cope with strong action by NGA members wishing to disrupt the logistics. There is also the privately promulgated Armageddon option, whereby, whatever the laws of the land, the NGA would "close Fleet Street". At

which was endorsed by mediation.

The council is expected to reject a call by Mr Len Murray, TUC General Secretary, for acceptance of the mediator's report which he underwrote.

The management has been nurturing ambitious plans to produce the entire print run, either in Germany or Scotland, with union help. Thus far the company has not seriously envisaged a completely non-union publication, partly because of managerial philosophy and partly because it would be impractical.

The plans require that either the NGA is outlawed by an increasingly irate TUC, or that the union itself expels or suspends the chapel at all its members at the newspaper.

The first option requires draconian and highly unusual decisions by the TUC. After such measures, the German print union, it is argued, would feel able to produce the full print run of the newspaper and still keep within international fraternal agreements and Sogat 82 could well be disposed to distribute it in Britain.

Alternatively Sogat 82, many of whose members in Scotland perform the same tasks as the NGA in England, might consider it legitimate to print the newspaper and distribute it south of the border.

Meanwhile Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat 82 and chairman of the TUC's printing industry committee, has been asked by the newspaper to consider plans for the republication of the paper, either without the NGA or its members at the paper.

Science report will in future appear on the Court Page which today is page 14.

Lord for only four days

An English businessman who has lived in Australia for more than 20 years is the new Earl of Stradbroke in succession to his father who held the title for four days.

The new Lord Stradbroke, formerly Mr Keith Rous, of New South Wales, was reported to be travelling to England from Paris yesterday after hearing of his father's death on Monday night.

The fourth Lord Stradbroke, who inherited a title created in 1821, was a former Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk and died aged 80 on July 14. His brother, Mr Keith Rous senior, succeeded to the title but died four days later after a lengthy illness at his home in Devon.

Sports day death

Samantha Atherton, the schoolgirl of 13 who was hit in the head by a javelin on Friday during a sports day at Wirral Grammar School for Girls at Bromborough, died yesterday.

Drug remands

Seven men accused of conspiring to import drugs to Britain were remanded in police custody until Friday magistrates at Stroud, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

Public spending: 1

Howe's £2,250m bluff is called

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may have been unexpectedly quick off the mark in pushing through Cabinet his emergency £1,000m package to curb runaway public spending this year. But such a move, at some point, was made inevitable by the pre-election fudge of the 1983-84 spending plans by Sir Geoffrey Howe, his predecessor.

To satisfy the electorate and the financial markets Sir Geoffrey needed to deliver tax cuts and lower public borrowing in his 1983 Budget. That could be done only by keeping down public spending. But spending on all the Government's programmes was planned to rise this year as it had done in each year of the Conservatives' term of office.

So the total was cleverly managed. First, the Treasury explicitly assumed that departments would spend less than planned, on the ground that the cash limit system of public spending control automatically produced underspending because officials dared not risk breaching their limits. The

Ahead of the tussle in tomorrow's Cabinet over public spending plans for next year, FRANCES WILLIAMS, Economics Correspondent examines the background to the tough decisions facing the Government. Today, the first signs of trouble.

"allowance for shortfall" knocked £1,200m off the planned spending total.

Second, officials reduced the contingency reserve for unexpected calls on the Exchequer from £2,250m in 1982-83 to £1,500m in 1983-84, claiming that the larger sum was unnecessarily large.

The effect of the measures was to reduce published spending plans by nearly £2,000m but to leave the government virtually no room for manoeuvre if things went wrong.

No sooner had Sir Geoffrey sat down from delivering his Budget, which "gave away" in tax cuts about £2,250m, than his bluff was called. Instead of spending £1,700m less than the £11,700m planned for 1982-83, as the Treasury expected, government departments went on a spree of unprecedented

proportions. In little over a fortnight they spend the lot.

At first the Government claimed that much of that late burst of spending involved bringing forward some payments from 1983-84, easing departments' budgets for the year. But figures for the early months of the new financial year disclosed that spending was still running ahead of plans.

In the first three months of the financial year, central government spending was more than 9 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 5.5 per cent predicted in the Budget. If continued for the whole of the year departmental spending alone would add more than £3,000 to the £11,700m total planned.

Almost all the overspending identified so far relates to

programmes which are determined by demand and are not subject to cash limits, which cover only 40 per cent of total public spending.

Of the £1,000m in extra cash the Government has asked Parliament to approve, about two thirds of which will be offset by cuts elsewhere or met from the contingency reserve, more than half represents benefits of social security because take-up had been underestimated. Most of the rest involves higher EEC spending, notably to help to finance the Community's growing butter mountain.

To add to Mr Lawson's troubles, local authorities' present spending, over which he has little direct control, is running about £1,000m over plans, though underspending on their capital spending, in large part due to proceeds of council house sales being counted as negative spending, broadly offset the impact on the total.

Tomorrow: Tackling overspending

£14,000 for dismissed union man

Mr Glenn Campbell, a casino worker is believed to be the first person in the country to be awarded money, for joining a trade union. Mr Campbell aged 24, from Halifax, and a male croupier joined the Transport Union during a disagreement with Napoleon's Casino in Bradford, West Yorkshire.

The croupier settled his case privately, but Mr Campbell successfully fought his case against A & S Entertainments, of Sheffield, at an industrial tribunal.

The award was made under the Employment Act, 1982, which guarantees a minimum of £10,000 for people dismissed for joining a union. His union's district headquarters in Leeds said yesterday: "We are delighted. This case shows that no one should have any worries about joining a union. We are now recruiting members from casinos in our area."

The £14,000 is made up of compensation for unfair dismissal.



Safety trials: Lord Lucas of Chilworth a spokesman for the Department of Transport in the Lords and Jill Allen of the National Federation of the Blind, at a London trial site of a new textured surface to help visually handicapped and wheelchair users at pedestrian crossings. The "pavements" have ramps and are pink with raised bumps (Photograph: Martin Mayer)



Moving House: Viscount Toppandy, formerly Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the Commons, in the Moses Room before being introduced to the Lords yesterday. He takes his title from the town in the Rhodda Valley where he was born and went to school.



"Portrait of Miss May": Glasgow's offer was not enough to secure a private sale through Christie's.

PARLIAMENT July 19 1983

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Everything that happens now in the Labour leadership contest has to be assessed on the assumption that Mr Kinnoch is going to win. Of the other three in the race, only Mr Hattersley is a serious rival - and there is almost certainly nothing that he could now do that would give him a chance of overtaking Mr Kinnoch. Yet this makes Mr Hattersley's personal manifesto, *A Duty to Win*, more not less interesting.

If he believes that this forthright statement of his position will somehow give him a possibility of victory, he is wasting his time.

If he believes that it will improve his prospects of being elected deputy leader, he is probably miscalculating. It should strengthen the confidence of those who have been wondering whether he has the stomach to fight for his convictions - but most of these people, whatever their doubts, would have voted for him rather than for Mr Michael Meacher anyway. His plea for an incomes policy may appeal to some of the unions representing the low paid.

But his chances of winning this contest will depend critically on many of those who support Mr Kinnoch for leader voting for Mr Hattersley as the deputy leader in the belief that this would be the "dream ticket" that would both satisfy the party and attract the electorate. Yet people of this persuasion will be less likely to vote for Mr Hattersley if they feel that he is distancing himself too far from Mr Kinnoch.

How far would be too far? It would be an advantage for Mr Kinnoch to have a deputy who clearly came from the other wing of the party: an all-left leadership would make it immeasurably harder to recover the confidence of the general public. But Mr Kinnoch's supporters would be worried at the thought of electing a deputy with whom there would be persistent policy clashes.

Already some of his supporters have been given nervous twinges by Mr Hattersley's manifesto. They have been upset by his reference to "would-be philosophers" at party headquarters during the election campaign - though that gibe should be forgotten soon enough. They think his exposure of an incomes policy inopportune. They resent his criticism that Labour's economic proposals in the election lacked credibility; and they differ with him over disarmament.

It is the disagreements over economic policy and disarmament that matter most. Mr Kinnoch has been at pains to play down the differences between them. That is natural enough: if he is ever to be Prime Minister, Mr Kinnoch needs Mr Hattersley at least as much as Mr Hattersley needs the deputy leadership. In his own manifesto Mr Kinnoch has removed the European Community as a point of contention between them by referring to withdrawal as no more than a last resort. He was studiously imprecise in several other areas, but he repeated the commitment to ban American nuclear weapons from Britain. Mr Hattersley could not accept that and be true to his declared beliefs. In publishing his manifesto he is unlikely, therefore, to have increased his chances of the deputy leadership, because he has drawn attention to the possibilities of conflict between them.

But this is what makes his manifesto significant. The only logical basis for it is that Mr Hattersley has decided to establish the ground on which he intends to conduct his future battles within the party, whether or not as deputy leader. There are some, even among his potential supporters, who have little or no confidence that he will stick to his position. They fear that he will fudge, fudge and fudge again. But if they are right, Mr Hattersley will be making nonsense of his own manifesto. His decision to publish such a statement at this time makes sense not as a last desperate shot in the leadership contest, nor as an attempt to clinch the deputy leadership, but as the first salvo in the new battle for influence within the party. Whether or not he becomes deputy leader is of less importance than the outcome of that battle. He has staked out a position that would bring Labour more into line with the thinking of the electorate. Unless the party is prepared to move in this direction it will soon become relatively unimportant who holds power in its ranks.

Unions badly in need of advice on democracy

COMMONS

The trade unions might not want his advice on democracy, but they certainly need it badly, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions in the Commons. He regretted that the TUC had declined to participate in consultations on the green paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* but their comments on the proposals for legislation, which he had announced last Tuesday, would be welcome.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C): When he meets leaders of the trade unions will he consider making these suggestions: that after the hub-bub and the shouting has died down and the proposals have become law, they will find that their leadership is renewed and invigorated because they will find that they are acting on a clear mandate taken by a majority of their members? Secondly, that if they seek to call an official strike, it will be at the clear request of a majority of their members?

Mr Tebbit: Democracy would be no bad thing in the trade union movement. Mr Ian Evans (Croydon Valley, Lab): The trade union movement is already democratic. Members determine the constitution, and if he wants to introduce secret ballots for electing their representatives, they can decide at the annual conference. There is no need for him to dictate to the trade union movement.

Mr Tebbit: I do not think that to suggest that there are democratic elections is a mark of dictatorship. I have quoted many times the words of the chairman of the TUC who said in the past and up to now, that the extreme left have led, intrigued, manipulated and resorted to intimidation to get their way.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Dover, C):

Mr Has he noted the admirable speech of the General Secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association? Would he welcome it as a sign of the kind of new thinking in the trade union movement that could lead it to take a more modern role and to escape from the out-dated idea of a trade union movement as a political wing?

Mr Tebbit: I read Mr Graham's speech with great interest. It shows the extent to which new thinking can be engendered among the leaders of the trade unions once democracy begins to haunt the council of the TUC.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): He wants to introduce more democracy to change the basis of the political contribution, why not introduce measures to make the prior approval of shareholders necessary for contributions to the Conservative Party and not change the system of opting into the trade unions?

Mr Tebbit: I changed the system of opting in view of the representations made to me by various people and not least what was said in this House by Labour Party members and those who represent various trade unions. I thought it right to consult the TUC first to see if they could find a way in which the rights of the trade unionists could be ensured without a change in procedure for contracting out.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chislehurst, Lab): The trade unionists need no less lessons from him about democracy and certainly not from the Tory Party which is riddled with privilege and patronage. (Labour cheer)

On the political level, nobody will thank him as a result of that unless

at some stage he announces, he is introducing legislation to make it possible for shareholders to make contracts out of the political contribution to the Tory Party.

Mr Tebbit: The trade unions may not want my advice on democracy, but it is certain they need it very badly. I am sure as he looks at the block votes of a few hundred thousands which will be for or against him when he stands for election at the Labour conference he may well be converted to my view.

Mr Tebbit also said he has written to the TUC inviting them to discuss the steps which the trade unions might take to ensure that their statutory rights regarding the political levy and able to exercise them freely. He added that he had informed the TUC that he would welcome their comments on the proposals for legislation on trade union democracy which he announced to the House last Tuesday.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): In recognizing the propaganda value of the Conservative Party of Mr Arthur Scargill and his friends, would he rather, as he seems to be doing, concentrate on generating the propaganda of the day and organized labour as represented by the TUC? This must be to the long-term benefit of the nation.

Mr Andrew Mackley (East Berkshire, C): When he meets Mr Len Murray will he explain that the majority of members of this democratically-elected Parliament, the majority of the House, believe that it is in the best interests of good industrial relations that

ladies out of jobs and more librarians out of jobs? What is going to happen after the cuts have been discussed in Cabinet on Thursday?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot is fully aware that this is the time of year when public expenditure surveys for the following year are being prepared. They start in the normal way. Decisions on the following year are normally made in the autumn and for the years after that in the public expenditure White Paper in January or later, sometimes as late as the budget. That is normal procedure.

We have published the total expenditure plans for this year and next and we shall expect to adhere to them.

Mr Foot: Since *The Times* got it right at the last rounds and her Cabinet colleagues were hounded into cuts, apparently, will the Cabinet be discussing if she will not confirm the figure in *The Times* - the public expenditure cuts for a year ahead.

Does she agree with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the cuts will lead to "a large measure of redundancies"? Those are the words he used. Will the redundancies include more teachers out of jobs, more cleaners out of jobs, more dinner ladies out of jobs and more librarians out of jobs?

It would be extremely difficult for a Government in favour of fair competition (he said) to interfere in this way.

Mrs Thatcher: This case is still before the court but that does not prevent the Government from making proposals to settle the matter.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has told the chairman

Foot: *'The Times'* got it right the last time

that he would be prepared to consider such proposals.

If his proposals are such that the Government could recommend them to Parliament, a statement would be made to the House.

If the House recommended a change in the case, an order to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act would have to be made. Therefore it would be a matter for the House.

Backbench Conservative MPs and the bulk of the parliamentary Labour Party tonight joined forces to try to defeat Government plans to restrain their pay.

The Government's business managers provided unlimited time for the debate, which began after 10 pm, with the intention of delaying voting until the small hours of Wednesday and, most of all, to prevent their opponents to give up and go to bed.

At the same time Government whips were urging the rebels on their own side to drop their objections and to help the Government to pass the measure.

The rebels, led by two former ministers, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Norman Tebbit, repudiated a settlement negotiated last week between the Cabinet and Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, whom the Prime

Minister and her colleagues had hoped to deliver the votes of almost all backbenchers on the Government side.

That settlement - the du Cann formula - would have taken MPs pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private salary of £18,500 from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500.

But by the start of the debate Labour were ready to join Sir Hugh Fraser's rebels.

New peer Viscount Tonnypandy, formerly Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, was introduced in the House of Lords.

Lennox-Boyd: Strikes at request of majority

There are secret ballots before a strike is called? Mr Tebbit: I suspect that Mr Murray and most of his colleagues would believe it right that there should be ballots before strikes are held. I take the view that it would not be possible to legislate to insist that in every case that was done, but I am sure that the measures I propose will give a strong encouragement to trade unions to conduct such ballots.

Sir Anthony Grant (South-West Cambridgeshire, C): Would he discuss with the TUC the blocking by NUPE of the passage of a bill on the grounds that Mr Jimmy Tarbuck was a supporter of the Prime Minister in the election?

Mr Tebbit: I understand how strongly he feels, but that is not one of the matters on which I would wish to consult the TUC. All those who are aware of that action by NUPE would regard it as disgraceful to use people's misfortunes in the way they have to use disability to people merely as a political football.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said that the Government would not consider the possibility of some kind of sick people merely as a political football.

There were those who saw the Russians as a deeply Conservative people who felt threatened by an aggressive and alien western culture, maintaining themselves in a defensive posture.

He had no doubt that these feelings were part of the cultural inheritance of the leaders in the Kremlin, but equally he was sure that they could not be given the benefit of the doubt.

They had shown that their intentions were not only defensive. They had shown that they were prepared to sacrifice the economic well-being of their people by maintaining a level of military force which went far beyond the requirements of self-defence. They had time and again and most recently in Afghanistan used military force to subject a sovereign nation.

The policy in the White Paper was primarily designed, along with the policies of Britain's allies, to meet the risk that this threat presented.

There could be no coherent strategy to defend Europe without America. Britain should reaffirm its welcome to the 60,000 servicemen and families based here.

Britain's principal defence role inevitably added up to a formidable defence budget, this year amounting to nearly £16,000m. That was an increase in cash, after the adjustment announced last week, of £1,000m over last year's.

There were implications beyond defence. Britain's industry and technological base was profoundly influenced by this budget which, by its very scale, must involve a social responsibility, too.

Defence expenditure sustained well over a million jobs in the services, their civilian support and in the defence industries.

Spending this year on research would be more than £300m and on development it would be £1,500m. Together they accounted for rather more than 10 per cent of the total defence budget.

In 1979 the Nato Alliance had given the Soviet Union the clearest warning that if they did not withdraw their intermediate range missiles then in 1983 Nato would

would, by the end of the Parliament, have recovered none of the ground which their independent review body found that they had lost.

The rebels' proposal - the Fraser formula - would therefore link MPs' pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private salary of £18,500 from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500.

But by the start of the debate Labour were ready to join Sir Hugh Fraser's rebels.

New peer Viscount Tonnypandy, formerly Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, was introduced in the House of Lords.

Backbench Conservative MPs and the bulk of the parliamentary Labour Party tonight joined forces to try to defeat Government plans to restrain their pay.

The Government's business managers provided unlimited time for the debate, which began after 10 pm, with the intention of delaying voting until the small hours of Wednesday and, most of all, to prevent their opponents to give up and go to bed.

At the same time Government whips were urging the rebels on their own side to drop their objections and to help the Government to pass the measure.

The rebels, led by two former ministers, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Norman Tebbit, repudiated a settlement negotiated last week between the Cabinet and Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, whom the Prime

Minister and her colleagues had hoped to deliver the votes of almost all backbenchers on the Government side.

That settlement - the du Cann formula - would have taken MPs pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private salary of £18,500 from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500.

But by the start of the debate Labour were ready to join Sir Hugh Fraser's rebels.

New peer Viscount Tonnypandy, formerly Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, was introduced in the House of Lords.

Britain cannot ignore Russia's frightening level of arms

DEFENCE

Tenders for two new frigates would be invited from the British shipbuilders yards of Cammell Laird, Swan Hunter and Vosper Thornycroft. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in moving that MPs approve the Defence Estimates for 1983.

He also announced that, in addition to the Services' Youth Training Scheme which would provide one year's training for 5,200 unemployed youngsters, there would be a parallel scheme in the Ministry of Defence establishments to provide training for a further 2,000 youngsters. The new scheme was intended to begin in the autumn.

Earlier, when opening the debate, Mr Heseltine said the subject of defence had become a matter of profound public interest and concern. At no time had mankind consumed such massive resources in the purchase of armaments and in the financing of military strength.

We cannot close our minds (he said) to the confrontations, tensions and opposing ideologies which actually exist. We cannot ignore the massive and frightening level of armaments which exist. We certainly cannot ignore the military power of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

Whatever one's interpretation of their motives the indisputable fact is that the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact are more powerful today than they have ever been and in every field of defence.

There were those who saw the Russians as a deeply Conservative people who felt threatened by an aggressive and alien western culture, maintaining themselves in a defensive posture.

He had no doubt that these feelings were part of the cultural inheritance of the leaders in the Kremlin, but equally he was sure that they could not be given the benefit of the doubt.

They had shown that their intentions were not only defensive. They had shown that they were prepared to sacrifice the economic well-being of their people by maintaining a level of military force which went far beyond the requirements of self-defence. They had time and again and most recently in Afghanistan used military force to subject a sovereign nation.

The policy in the White Paper was primarily designed, along with the policies of Britain's allies, to meet the risk that this threat presented.

There could be no coherent strategy to defend Europe without America. Britain should reaffirm its welcome to the 60,000 servicemen and families based here.

Britain's principal defence role inevitably added up to a formidable defence budget, this year amounting to nearly £16,000m. That was an increase in cash, after the adjustment announced last week, of £1,000m over last year's.

There were implications beyond defence. Britain's industry and technological base was profoundly influenced by this budget which, by its very scale, must involve a social responsibility, too.

Defence expenditure sustained well over a million jobs in the services, their civilian support and in the defence industries.

Spending this year on research would be more than £300m and on development it would be £1,500m. Together they accounted for rather more than 10 per cent of the total defence budget.

In 1979 the Nato Alliance had given the Soviet Union the clearest warning that if they did not withdraw their intermediate range missiles then in 1983 Nato would

would, by the end of the Parliament, have recovered none of the ground which their independent review body found that they had lost.

The rebels' proposal - the Fraser formula - would therefore link MPs' pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private salary of £18,500 from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500.

But by the start of the debate Labour were ready to join Sir Hugh Fraser's rebels.

New peer Viscount Tonnypandy, formerly Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, was introduced in the House of Lords.

Backbench Conservative MPs and the bulk of the parliamentary Labour Party tonight joined forces to try to defeat Government plans to restrain their pay.

The Government's business managers provided unlimited time for the debate, which began after 10 pm, with the intention of delaying voting until the small hours of Wednesday and, most of all, to prevent their opponents to give up and go to bed.

At the same time Government whips were urging the rebels on their own side to drop their objections and to help the Government to pass the measure.

The rebels, led by two former ministers, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Norman Tebbit, repudiated a settlement negotiated last week between the Cabinet and Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, whom the Prime

Minister and her colleagues had hoped to deliver the votes of almost all backbenchers on the Government side.

That settlement - the du Cann formula - would have taken MPs pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private salary of £18,500 from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500.

But by the start of the debate Labour were ready to join Sir Hugh Fraser's rebels.

deploy its own deterrent system - Pershing II and cruise missiles.

At the time of the warning, the Soviets had deployed about 120 SS20s, each with three warheads. Today the figure was more than 350. Even if the full complement of Pershing II and cruise missiles were to be deployed, they would still represent less than a half of the number of warheads already deployed on the Soviet side.

If the Soviet Union had responded to the zero option initiative there was no need for Pershing II and cruise missiles to come to Europe at all.

It was still not too late, but all the indications were now that the most optimistic outcome from Geneva could be an interim agreement not to avoid deployment at all but to limit in scale the number of equal numbers of warhead on both sides. The Government would welcome that, particularly if it leads to further developments that ultimately approached the zero option.

No government in this country since the war had pursued any policies that were significantly different from those he had presented to the House. All governments had identified large the same threat and they all responded in much the same way.

He could not who had visited Moscow could have any doubts that the Russian government and people were united in their determination that this should not happen again. This folk memory accounted for, although it did not excuse, the building of a satellite empire from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The addition of cruise and Pershing to the proposed UK Trident deployment was the equivalent of 500 SS20s. This was another example of massive overkill. The cost of Trident was frightening, and Mr Heseltine had tried to massage the figures, a practice in which he was well versed.

But there was another, more dangerous, cost. To pay for Trident, the country's conventional capability would be destroyed. Britain's defences were being starved to death to pay for a nuclear status symbol which nobody would seek to use in any circumstances. Further spending cuts would bear more and more heavily on the defence budget.

This White Paper (he concluded) is a mere rehash of the last one, a pathetic contribution to a pathetic debate. We deplore the opportunity that has been missed to take a new look at defence in the interests of the country and the world.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said it was important that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary should go to Moscow sooner or later because the lines of communication must be kept open.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis (Fermanagh and South Tyrone, OUP), a former officer in the Ulster Defence Regiment, in a maiden speech said that it was not the force, but successive governments which had let them down in the past 13 to 14 years and which had bowed the knee to terrorism.

A small increase in the number of helicopters deployed would make a great difference. He and several experienced the difficulty of getting a helicopter and having to send his troops across roads and countryside with every chance of driving across land mines.

Parliament today COMMONS (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence estimates. Lords (2.30): Debates on Press Council report on Sutcliffe case; on the enforcement powers of the revenue departments; and on human rights.

His department wanted the advice of the RNID and that of the manufacturers.

The telecommunications Bill, which will empower the Government to make British Telecom a private company and sell off its shares, received its second reading on Monday night by 356 votes to 219 - Government majority, 137.

Mr Michael Clark (Rochford, C), in a maiden speech, said he supported the Bill, but that with privatization they would better be able to have innovation and improved technology within the telecommunications services. If politics was the art of the possible, technology was the science of change. Change was generally brought about in a keen competitive environment.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said his party would oppose the Bill. It was a gross misuse of public assets to sell off the assets to put into the general pot of revenue, to raise funds to overcome the Government's public sector borrowing requirement problems.

The industry must have stability over its future.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, replying to the debate, said his department would soon meet the Royal National Institute for the Deaf to explore ways of helping those with a hearing impairment. His plans would suggest that a hearing research project funded by his department to identify the options and the best way forward.

His department wanted the advice of the RNID and that of the manufacturers.

The telecommunications Bill, which will empower the Government to make British Telecom a private company and sell off its shares, received its second reading on Monday night by 356 votes to 219 - Government majority, 137.

Mr Michael Clark (Rochford, C), in a maiden speech, said he supported the Bill, but that with privatization they would better be able to have innovation and improved technology within the telecommunications services. If politics was the art of the possible, technology was the science of change. Change was generally brought about in a keen competitive environment.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said his party would oppose the Bill. It was a gross misuse of public assets to sell off the assets to put into the general pot of revenue, to raise funds to overcome the Government's public sector borrowing requirement problems.

The industry must have stability over its future.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, replying to the debate, said his department would soon meet the Royal National Institute for the Deaf to explore ways of helping those with a hearing impairment. His plans would suggest that a hearing research project funded by his department to identify the options and the best way forward.

His department wanted the advice of the RNID and that of the manufacturers.

The telecommunications Bill, which will empower the Government to make British Telecom a private company and sell off its shares, received its second reading on Monday night by 356 votes to 219 - Government majority, 137.

Mr Michael Clark (Rochford, C), in a maiden speech, said he supported the Bill, but that with privatization they would better be able to have innovation and improved technology within the telecommunications services. If politics was the art of the possible, technology was the science of change. Change was generally brought about in a keen competitive environment.

No change on spending plans

PM's QUESTIONS

The Government will adhere to the expenditure plans it has published for this year and next year, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons. She had been asked by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, to confirm the report in *The Times* that on Thursday the Cabinet would discuss proposals for a further £5,000m cut in public expenditure for next year.

When Mr Foot asked "Is that a correct report?" Mrs Thatcher replied: Mr Foot is fully aware, having been a member of a Cabinet himself, that one never reveals the agenda of any paper before Cabinet.

Mr Foot: Since *The Times* got it right at the last rounds and her Cabinet colleagues were hounded into cuts, apparently, will the Cabinet be discussing if she will not confirm the figure in *The Times* - the public expenditure cuts for a year ahead.

Does she agree with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the cuts will lead to "a large measure of redundancies"? Those are the words he used. Will the redundancies include more teachers out of jobs, more cleaners out of jobs, more dinner ladies out of jobs, more librarians out of jobs?

It would be extremely difficult for a Government in favour of fair competition (he said) to interfere in this way.

Mrs Thatcher: This case is still before the court but that does not prevent the Government from making proposals to settle the matter.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has told the chairman

Foot: *'The Times'* got it right the last time

that he would be prepared to consider such proposals.

If his proposals are such that the Government could recommend them to Parliament, a statement would be made to the House.

If the House recommended a change in the case, an order to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act would have to be made. Therefore it would be a matter for the House.

Backbench Conservative MPs and the bulk of the parliamentary Labour Party tonight joined forces to try to defeat Government plans to restrain their pay.

The Government's business managers provided unlimited time for the debate, which began after 10 pm, with the intention of delaying voting until the small hours of Wednesday and, most of all, to prevent their opponents to give up and go to bed.

At the same time Government whips were urging the rebels on their own side to drop their objections and to help the Government to pass the measure.

The rebels, led by two former ministers, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Norman Tebbit, repudiated a settlement negotiated last week between the Cabinet and Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, whom the Prime

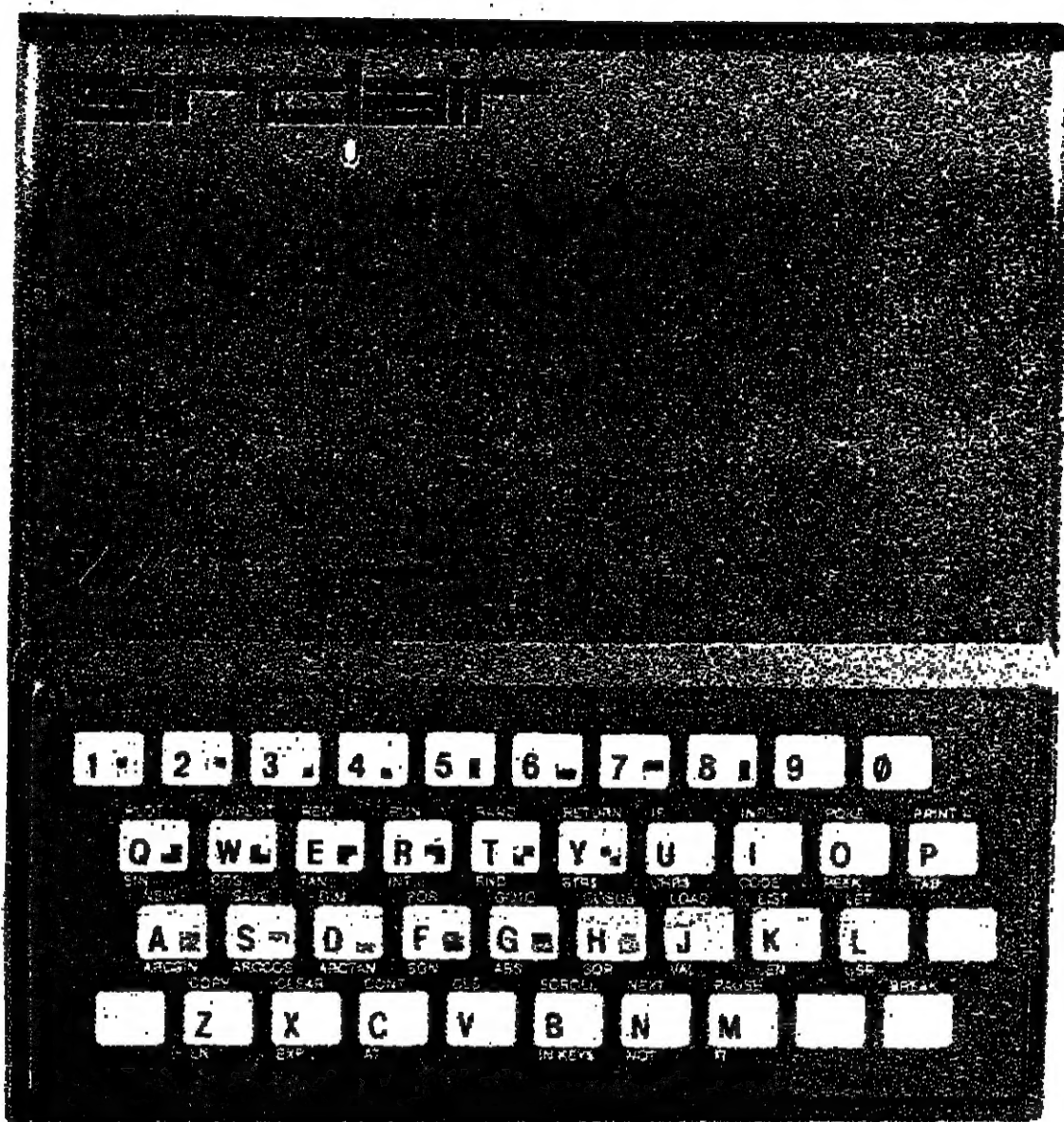
Minister and her colleagues had hoped to deliver the votes of almost all backbenchers on the Government side.

Stock Exchange issue may reach House

If proposals are made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the issue of the first time the Restrictive Practices Act would have to be made. Therefore it would be a matter for the House.

If the House recommended a change in the case, an order to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act would have to be made. Therefore it would be a matter for the House.

not ignore Rus
ing level of arm



Any colour as long as it's black.

Once in a generation or so, a product appears which transcends itself.

A Model T Ford, for example.

The Model T was just a small, cheap car. But for millions of Americans, the flivver meant affordable freedom, a rise in living standards, fun, the American way of life.

And to the world, it was a demonstration of the benefits of mass-production.

The Sinclair ZX computer has a similar status.

It's small, cheap, and (as it happens) black.

For millions of people in Britain it represents fun, a firmer grip on the way the world works, an opportunity to join in what is certain to be the British way of life.

But its differences from the Model T are also instructive. There is art in its making, but even more in its design. It's advanced, clever, the product of a small team, not of a giant manufacturing machine.

In fact, its manufacture has been sub-contracted.

Sinclair ZX computers, and the 60-person innovative company which develops them, are as surely the models for the next 20 years in Britain as the Model T was for America.

We must rely on our brains for survival. We must stay light on our feet, quick to adapt, develop, improve. (Three different ZX models have appeared, in three consecutive years.) The

key to stability is agility.

It may sound strenuous, and in the next few years it's bound to be so. But when we get it right as a nation, our progress could be almost effortless. The ZX computer concept was so right that within three years, the British public has snapped up a million of them. Britain now has more computers per head than any other country.

Which in itself shows that, given a chance, we take to the future like ducks to water.

sinclair
Sinclair Research Ltd, Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PS. Tel. 0276 685311

Howe proposes tough farm spending cuts to save bankrupt EEC

From Ian Murray

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday spelled out Britain's rescue plan for the bankrupt EEC to other foreign ministers meeting in Brussels. The plan forces cuts in agricultural expenditure and provides a comprehensive "safety net" which would mean that never again would Britain have to pay an unfair share of the cost of running a profligate Community.

According to diplomats, the speech, at a special Council of Ministers meeting called to plan the future financing of the Community, had a "considerable impact". It will form the basis of Britain's negotiating position in the months to come for reforming the EEC.

It has made it perfectly clear to other member states that Britain will only consider any increase in the Community budget when it is perfectly satisfied the EEC is being run efficiently and fairly.

To make sure it is efficient Britain will be seeking radical reform of the common agricultural policy. To make sure it is fair it will be insisting on a new mechanism which would regulate budget payments according to the relative wealth of the member states.

The British Government intends issuing detailed papers on both of these subjects before the end of the month, but Sir Geoffrey yesterday told the Council the broad outlines of what is to be suggested.

The first element in farm spending reform would be an upper limit on the rate of growth of spending on the common agricultural policy. This would seek to limit CAP spending as a fixed proportion of the rate of growth of the Community's own resources. This, Sir Geoffrey argued, should be enshrined in Commu-



Sir Geoffrey: A speech of considerable impact

unity law, ratified by national parliaments.

There would need to be an agreement on the upper limit of money available for agriculture within the budget and measures taken to make sure this is respected. In truly exceptional circumstances extra money could be made available, but generally there had to be a complete overhaul of the different agricultural regimes, truely prudent pricing and tough controls introduced to stop wasteful surpluses.

"These measures are complementary, not alternatives", Sir Geoffrey said. "We need them all".

He underlined the need for action by pointing out that CAP spending had grown five and a half times in the past decade and was 35 per cent up on last year alone.

The Commission is already thinking much along the lines described by Sir Geoffrey. Last weekend, it agreed on the need to draw up a strategy to cut CAP spending by 20 per cent. Officials are now working on the details of the scheme which will seek to impose tough quota levels on surplus products to stop overproduction.

The Commission proposes, imposing firm quotas for cereals, which would mean that there was no money available to buy in crops grown in excess of these thresholds. In the dairy sector the idea is to impose a surtax on farmers of 75 per cent for all milk produced in excess of 1981 levels.

The new payments system for budget contributions which Britain is suggesting is meant to end forever the recurring and damaging argument over how much money the EEC can demand from each country. At the same time, since it means some countries will have to pay more and receive less than at present the argument threatens to be long and difficult.

Britain wants the Community to agree on a "safety net" which would put a limit on the size of net contributions a country could be asked to pay. It believes this is necessary because it would be impossible to balance the books without such a device.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that the regional fund would need twice the size of the total EEC budget if Britain were to receive from it payments equal to the £450m rebate it had been promised this year.

He also showed that the Commission's idea of varying the level of value-added tax budget payments according to a series of wealth criteria would only reduce Britain's net contribution by a quarter.

Britain wants the Community, therefore, to agree that there would be an aggregate upper limit on the net burden which the more prosperous states would be expected to bear of the total Community budget. This would be expressed as a small percentage of the gross domestic product of the member states.



Outward bound: Mrs Maria Chmykhalov, aged 60, carries her granddaughter Dina as the family of Siberian Pentecostals took refuge in the US Moscow Embassy arrived at Frankfurt yesterday on the way to New York.

Greenpeace took photos of Soviet activities

Nome, Alaska (AP, AFP) - Anti-whaling campaigners of the Greenpeace Foundation claim to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations during a mission in Siberia which led to the arrest of six Americans and one Canadian. One Inuit was seized from a boat while racing for Alaska.

The Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace trawler, reached international waters on Monday after a chase by a Soviet merchant ship and helicopter, a Greenpeace spokesman said. The ship anchored off Nome early yesterday and one injured crew member, suffering from a broken ankle, was taken to hospital.

The ship left seven crew members, including Mr Chris Cook, aged 35, the American director of Greenpeace, in the hands of Soviet authorities.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that there had been an incident in Siberia involving Greenpeace. Mr Frank Tinsley, the United States Embassy spokesman, said the Foreign Ministry was looking into it at the Americans' request.

A United States-Soviet consular convention requires "notification without delay" if authorities in either country arrest nationals of the other.

The Greenpeace members were said to have been arrested at the port of Leningrad illegally entering.

Mr Patrick Moore, the Canadian director of Greenpeace, said in Vancouver that the team wanted to find out if the Russians were using whalemeat to feed animals bred for their fur at Leningrad. This would contravene international regulations.

Leading article, page 13

Indonesian troops told how to use torture

Indonesian troops in East Timor have been issued with secret manuals permitting the use of torture, according to Amnesty International, the London-based organization.

An 82-page military manual captured from Indonesian forces by the East Timor resistance movement, Fretilin, tells soldiers not to photograph prisoners being stripped naked and tortured with electric shocks. Amnesty is satisfied that the manual is genuine.

The manual is divided into eight sections, seven of which are marked secret, and includes a chapter on interrogation.

Bees threaten invasion

San José (AFP) - An international effort is being made to prevent a horde of African "killer bees" from invading Central America, Mexico and the United States.

Smaller than the European bee, they are much more aggressive and are responsible for killing sheep and cattle. The African bees were imported into Brazil in 1956 to raise honey production.

16 die in mine

Rio de Janeiro (AP) - Sixteen miners were killed and 30 injured in a landslide on Monday at a gold mine in Serra Pelada, 1,850 miles north west of Rio. It occurred as security measures were undertaken after water began seeping into the mine, the Ministry of Mines reported.

High prices

Washington (NYT) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, states that a naval officer had been relieved of his command and civilian officials had been reprimanded for permitting defence contractors to charge excessive prices for spare parts.

Yangtze threat

Peking (Reuters) - A record flood tide on the Yangtze river has reached Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province in south-east China. Local papers say that if torrential rains continue the area could be completely inundated.

Hunger protest

Stockholm - Swedish prison authorities have expressed concern about the health of a hunger-striker, Miro Baracic, a Croatian nationalist who was jailed for life for the murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Stockholm in 1971.

Gulf target

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan and Iran have agreed to complete by 1989 the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini which was damaged and delayed by the Gulf war; it was announced here yesterday.

Dakota crash

Khartoum (Reuters) - A Dakota airliner belonging to the American Chevron oil company crashed outside Khartoum but all 24 people on board survived, a company spokesman said.

Muslims' trial

Belgrade (Reuters) - Thirteen Yugoslav Muslim intellectuals have gone on trial in Sarajevo charged with plotting to set up a fundamentalist Islamic state in Yugoslavia.

Naval visit

Kuala Lumpur (AP) - A Royal Navy task force including HMS Invincible will visit the Indian Ocean, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, starting in September, according to the British High Commission.

Not amused

Stockholm (AP) - A suspected submarine sabotage spotted off Sweden's North East coast turned out to be a sewage pipe joined in the water by practical jokes. "It is not very funny," a Defence Ministry spokesman said. Sweden, however is continuing to search.

Gemayel hopeful on pullout

Nice (Reuters) - President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon yesterday forecast the swift withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon before flying to Washington for talks with President Reagan and United States officials.

Mr Gemayel, who made an overnight stop in the south of France, had a surprise meeting with King Hussein of Jordan here on Monday night. In talks with reporters yesterday, he did not elaborate on the reason for his optimism.

The refusal of Syria to remove its troops and Israel's consequent reluctance to pull back its own forces are the main causes of the impasse in Lebanon.

"It is not important who withdraws first," President Gemayel said. "The most important thing is to establish a common strategy leading to peace in the Middle East."

He said that he would also visit other countries to obtain support for a rapid settlement.

Mr Gemayel did not expect the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization's remaining forces in Lebanon to be a difficulty.

"The real problem for us is Syria," he said, but hinted that he expected a more flexible approach in future from President Assad's government.

He expected the United States to ensure that Israel abided by the terms of its pact with Lebanon, signed under US sponsorship in May, to remove its troops. The Lebanese Army was ready to move into the Chouf mountain region, south-east of Beirut, as soon as the Israelis began to pull back.

Before he left Beirut, Lebanese government sources said that he would ask Mr Reagan to get a timetable for Israel's withdrawal.

Mr Gemayel reported after his meeting with King Hussein that Jordan and Lebanon would coordinate peace efforts and that "King Hussein will play an active role". He refused to comment on the possibility of Jordan joining in direct peace negotiations.

Jordan earlier denied statements made in Jerusalem by two US senators who had visited Amman that King Hussein was prepared to talk to Israel.

WASHINGTON: President Reagan yesterday declared that the United States remained undaunted in its effort to prevent "the forces of violence from exercising a veto over the rights of the Lebanese people". (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Reagan will have talks with President Gemayel on Friday.

Begin puts off visit to Washington

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

For undisclosed "personal reasons" Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday postponed his visit to the White House scheduled for next week. This prompted widespread speculation about the motives for the postponement.

Official Israeli sources denied that either health or political reasons lay behind Mr Begin's surprise decision, but failed to dispel the mystery by providing any more plausible explanations. Observers noted that in recent months the Israeli leader, who is 69, has avoided most public appearances.

Since the death of his wife last November (which prompted the postponement of an earlier Washington visit) Mr Begin has looked gaunt and has become a shadow of his former self. A serious reason for his inactivity is said by aides to be depression over the mounting Israeli losses in Lebanon.

According to a brief statement released by Mr Begin's office, President Reagan expressed understanding for the decision. He agreed that both governments would think in terms of rescheduling the visit, which would have followed closely on that of President

Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, to "some time later this year."

Hours before the telephone call a leading article in *Davar*, the morning paper of the main Labour opposition, urged postponement of the visit. "It would be odd to hear Begin talking in the United States at a time when he stunts his explanations of Israel's political security and economic situation from his public at home," the paper said.

Earlier this month the Prime Minister's spokesman denied an Israeli newspaper story suggesting that the trip would be called off. Quoting unnamed sources, the *Jerusalem Post* report cited Israeli unwillingness to submit to a clash with President Reagan over Israel's planned redeployment in Lebanon as the main motive.

Despite the denial of ill health, yesterday's postponement is certain to awaken discussion about the Prime Minister's poor physical condition.

There had been considerable doubt in political circles that Mr Begin would have been capable of undertaking a hectic Washington schedule at a time when he looks weak and often appears remote from his Government's political difficulties.

Most Sikhs are against self-rule, survey shows

Delhi (AFP) - A majority of Sikhs, both in India and abroad, are opposed to a separate Sikh homeland and want to remain part of India, according to a sample survey released in Delhi yesterday.

The survey, conducted by the National Integration Council, also found that most Sikhs have full confidence in the leadership of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and believed that by remaining within India they would prosper.

Of the Sikhs in India covered by the survey, 37.68 per cent disapproved of the demand for a separate Sikh nation, 7.66 per cent were neutral, and 4.66 per cent supported a separate homeland.

Sikh militants are campaigning for greater political autonomy for the rich farming north-western state of Punjab, which borders Pakistan. A hard-core section of the militant Akali Dal party is demanding secession from the Indian union and formation of a separate Sikh homeland - Khalistan or "land of the pure".

The detention of Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe and his top adviser, Brigadier T. Minaar, was announced at a press conference by Mr D. Talane, Ciskei's Minister of Justice. Half a dozen other senior police officers and the son of Ciskei's vice-president are also reported to have been arrested.



Explosive disclosure: Dr Ernesto Montgomery, "psychic counsellor" to Vicki Morgan, announcing that she had given him a videotape of sexual acts which she described as "political dynamite" the day before she was murdered.

Mr Talane said all the detainees would "definitely be charged" as soon as the case against them was ready. Investigations were continuing into a shooting attack on the home of Mr B. N. Pity, the Foreign Minister, and there could well be more arrests.

General Sebe, who was demoted on Saturday, denies any part in a coup attempt. Speaking from his home in Ciskei shortly before his arrest, he said: "I have been waiting for something to happen to me. For three weeks all the people around me have been detained. It would be better if I were arrested and appeared in court. If I run away all the liars will come out."

Nine years after Turkish invasion

Divisions harden along the Green Line

CYPRUS Part 1

On July 20, 1974, Turkish forces landed in northern Cyprus. In this first of three articles, EDWARD MORTIMER reports from Nicosia on the intractable problems that ensued for the two communities on the island.

The division created by the Turkish Army, between an ethnically homogeneous Turkish north and an ethnically homogeneous Greek south, remains as absolute as ever. Sign of the times three months ago the Turkish Cypriots in the north set up their own separate central bank, and in May it declared the Cyprus pound no longer legal tender. In practice this made little difference, as the Turkish lira has been in general use in the north for years.

The foreigner who wishes to see both halves of the island must enter from the south. The Turks will allow him to cross from south to north but the Greek Cypriot authorities, internationally recognized as the Government of Cyprus, refuse to countenance entry to the territory of the republic through ports or airports which they do not control.

"The territory of the republic" is not quite the same as "the island". The latter also includes the two British sovereign base areas (SBAs) of Akrotiri and Dhekelia. These have never been part of the republic, because Britain retained sovereignty over them when Cyprus became independent in 1960. But Cyprus claims

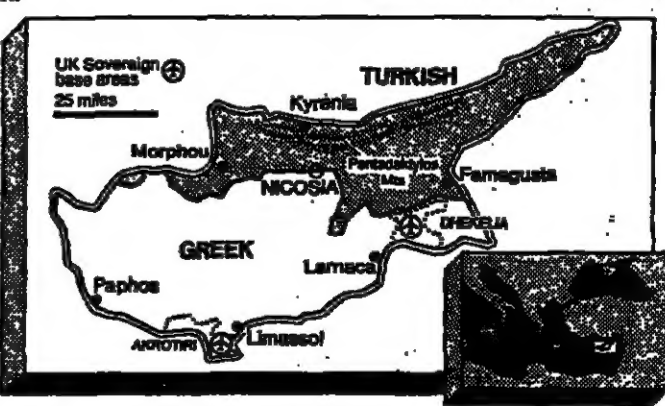
that Britain owes a backlog of £250m compensation for the use of the bases, and this claim will be urged again by President Spyros Kyprianou when he meets Mrs Thatcher in London next week.

There is no visible frontier between the SBAs and the rest of the island, except where the Dhekelia base abuts on the Turkish zone. Four thousand Cypriots of both communities work on the bases, and roughly the same number of British personnel are stationed there. Greek Cypriots move in and out of the SBAs almost without noticing, and though from time to time they call for the bases' removal the issue does not arouse remotely the same passion as the Turkish occupation of the north.

Turkish Cypriots, by contrast, can leave the Turkish zone only with a permit from the authorities of the "Turkish federated state of Cyprus", established in 1975. They can get such permits for work in the Dhekelia SBA, but not - except in rare cases, usually at the invitation of a foreign embassy or cultural institution - to visit the Greek zone. Similarly the Greeks are systematically refused entry to the Turkish zone, very sore point since many of them - 200,000 the Cypriots

Government claims - had homes in the north before 1974. These refugees no longer constitute a spectacle of acute material hardship. Almost all have long since been rehoused. The Greek Cypriot economy recovered spectacularly after 1974, and southern Cyprus today is an area of such rare prosperity that its continued receipt of United Nations development aid constitutes a paradox, if not a scandal.

Does that mean, as the Turks argue, that the refugee problem has been "solved", or - as Western diplomats sometimes assert - that both communities are fundamentally "happy"? To make such an assertion one has to brush aside virtually every Greek Cypriot statement on the subject, official or unofficial, private or public. Nine years is not long enough to forget a home from which you are kept away by force, especially if you are living almost within sight of it.



Chad wins \$10m aid from US

Washington (AFP) - The United States is to send \$10m (£6.5m) worth of military and food aid to the Government of President Hissene Habre of Chad in its war against troops supporting the former President Goukouni Oueddei, State Department sources said yesterday.

President Reagan gave approval for the aid to be given to Chad after informing Congress confidentially on Monday.

The initial aid commitment will consist of vehicles, uniforms and food, and deliveries are expected to begin before the end of this week. Subsequent shipments could include light arms and ammunition.

This is the first sizeable aid to President Habre's Government since fighting between his forces and the Libyan-backed troops of his opponent resumed earlier this year.

Senior State Department officials said that the US aid was meant primarily to back up French and Zairean

Unofficial sources here said that France had already delivered some 400 tons of military supplies to Chad.

Pentagon experts believe that Libyan intervention in Chad is aimed at destabilizing the governments of Sudan and Egypt from bases in Chad.

NDJAMENA: The Chadian Government denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause (Reuters reports).

Leading article, page 13

American response to arms plan attacked

Geneva (Reuters) - Mr Viktor Karpov, Moscow's chief negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction (Start) talks, said yesterday that the United States had not reacted positively to new Soviet proposals lowering the limits on missile numbers.

Asked whether the Soviet Union and the United States had moved closer to an agreement on long-range weapons following the new proposals, Mr Karpov said: "I would not say so."

He declined to give details of Moscow's new initiatives, reported from Washington to

centre on lower missile limits for each side. But when asked if the US reaction to them had been positive he replied: "No."

Mr Karpov was asked whether progress in the talks was tied to progress to parallel US-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on European-based missiles.

He replied: "I would not compare them. There are some talks there and we have some talks here and the problems that we are discussing are very important by themselves. So we are trying to do our best."

Law enshrines accepted practice

Polish police allowed to shoot civilians

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at civilians, one of the most sensitive areas of Polish history, has been spelt out for the first time in the new police law approved by Parliament last week.

The full text of the measure, which is part of a body of legislation designed to replace martial law, emerged yesterday. The law says militia commanders may give the order to shoot if the situation requires - that is, there is no need to wait for instructions from the party leadership.

Firearms may be used to prevent attempts on the lives of a militiaman or security agent, to prevent attack on important state buildings and facilities, against anybody who attacks a

convoy carrying people or money and to prevent the escape of an arrested person. Both the self-defence and protection of buildings clauses make it possible for militiamen to shoot during demonstrations. Policemen can also use guns while chasing a person suspected of having committed a serious crime - that is, terrorism, espionage, subversion, murder or robbery - and against anyone who does not drop his weapon when ordered to. The police are obliged under this law to aim so as to inflict non-fatal wounds.

The law simply formalizes what is already accepted practice. Until now, however, police conduct has been regulated by general guidelines issued by the Interior Ministry, supplemented

by secret instructions. The law now spells these out, as a warning to Poles in advance of the lifting of martial law.

One of the prime reasons for the unpopularity of the militia during martial law - when at least 15 people were shot in various demonstrations - has been the feeling that the police were acting in an unauthorized way. Theoretically, the definition of police rights should mean that relatives of people wounded in clashes would be able to seek redress through a court of law.

The question of the right to shoot is a crucial one in Poland. In 1956, militiamen shot at workers on Poznan and in 1970 at workers in Gdansk. Both actions led to the ousting of the party leadership.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gay's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SETTLED AT A PRICE

There are many on the Opposition benches who will seek to make political capital out of the Government's decision, confirmed in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, to make peace with the Stock Exchange. Conservative governments and the City are natural allies and it always seemed unlikely - if a suitable settlement could be arranged - that Ministers would allow the Stock Exchange to be dragged through a long court case defending itself against allegations that not only is it a monopoly, but it is one which acts against the public interest.

The government has now held out an olive branch and asked the Stock Exchange voluntarily to forego some of its more obviously anti-competitive practices in return for dropping the case. It is, in short, offering an out-of-court settlement. However if the government is to avoid the accusation that it has one law for public sector monopolies which are said to be against the public interest, and another

one for a monopoly operated in and by the City, then it is important that the compromise which is finally struck does represent genuine public advantage and a significant modification of the way in which the Stock Exchange conducts itself.

This may require a considerable amount of statesmanship by the Council of the Stock Exchange. For seven years now it has been fighting the Office of Fair Trading, spending over £1 million in the process to prepare its defence. Inevitably it is deeply dug in behind its arguments. Now it must abandon its adversarial role in which it was not prepared to yield an inch, and instead propose changes which though they may be painful, are none the less overdue.

With these changes will be a matter for negotiation between the parties concerned. But there must be substantial movement towards minimum commissions so that brokers have to some extent to compete on price. The stock exchange should also

be more open to outside influences - to foreign investment houses with London offices perhaps - and to British financial institutions such as merchant banks which have to compete on an international stage and are hampered from doing so by the parochial nature of stock exchange membership rules.

At the heart of any healthy financial community lies a healthy stock exchange. London is an international financial centre and must remain so. It is therefore very important for the stock exchange to open its windows to international competition. It must tailor its rules to the needs of international commerce in the closing years of the twentieth century which are changing fast from those which have hitherto conditioned the structure and behaviour of British stockbroking firms. The Stock Exchange may have won its narrow point with the OFT. It must not lose it in the wider world through lack of vision.

SCORCHEEARTH, SOVIET-STYLE

The Greenpeace environmentalists arrested in Siberia while investigating a whaling station have drawn welcome attention to one aspect of a brooding ecological disaster of global proportions. The Soviet ships which pursued *Rainbow Warrior* to prevent filmed evidence reaching the outside world were trying to maintain a cover-up of the unprecedented damage done to a sixth of the earth's surface in sixty years of Soviet rule.

This is not the result of my deliberate act of policy, as were the millions of deaths caused by the purges and famines of the Stalin period. On the contrary, protection of the environment is enshrined in the Soviet constitution and scarcely a day passes without a concerned journalist exposing in the official media some criminal abuse of nature; the perpetrators are severely punished. But all those who live in the USSR, from privileged Politburo to imprisoned poacher, are victims of a system which deliberately stifles debate and suppresses undesirable statistics.

To build the first communist state - for the benefit of all humanity - Soviet leaders have given top priority to industrial growth. Prisoners of their own

ideology, they insist that state ownership protects the environment more successfully than systems based on private property. Yet in an extraordinary celebration of gigantomania, vast schemes are all too frequently abandoned only after irreparable damage has been done.

A dam constructed in 1980 across the huge Kara Bogaz gulf to reduce evaporation from the Caspian Sea is now producing a salt desert, threatening agriculture and destroying fish stocks. According to *Pravda*: "now even the birds avoid this dead, white place". The plan to divert water from the great north-flowing rivers of Siberia to replenish the lake and rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan could likewise do unimaginable harm to the ecology. Irrigation and hydroelectric schemes on the Volga, Irtysh and other rivers have flooded villages and fertile land. Floes and fauna have suffered, and industrial pollution of the Volga and Caspian have put at risk the Politburo's caviar supplies. Khrushchev's virgin land schemes resulted in large-scale soil erosion.

Lake Issyk-Kul, the pearl of

Kirghizia, is threatened by untreated effluents and oil leakage from oil tanks, while the world's greatest body of fresh water, Lake Baikal, with over a thousand unique species of flora and fauna, continues to suffer damage from forestry works, despite official claims to the contrary. Lake Ladoga, near Leningrad, has already reached a dangerously high level of pollution. The Sea of Azov now yields about one per cent of the fish harvest of the 1940s.

Factory managers prefer to pay a fine for pollution - or bribe the inspector - rather than underfulfill their plans. Local party barons organize hunting trips in game reserves, while ordinary poachers compensate for empty meat shops. Many incidents are reported in the official media, but any comprehensive indictment of the system circulates only clandestinely. For instance, evidence is suppressed of genetic defects and disease caused by pollution, though infant mortality has increased so much that statistics are no longer published. The Soviet system is indeed unfair to whales. But its chief victims are the peoples of the USSR themselves.

LOCAL BOY MAKES BAD

Councils need all the friends they can muster. From above they are assailed by ministers for whom "constitutional" niceties about the division of power in the state matter much less than the practicalities of high rates and big spending aggregates. And from below there is public indifference and ratepayers' hostility: the citizenry have a regard for council services but a low estimation of the institution that provides them and its cost. In this context the latest report of the Commission for Local Administration in England - the Local Ombudsman - does not make happy reading.

It is not so much the volume or the nature of complaints against councils that occasion disquiet. The number of complaints is a small total who set against the £20 billion annual cost of council provision or the population touched in one way or another by the town and county halls - though the small total could be a reflection of the Local Ombudsman's failure to advertise his presence to the general public. The complaints themselves are often trivial. They concern mainly public housing and planning applications. The municipalities are still, whatever the impact of the right of tenants to purchase their council homes, gigantic landlords who sometimes cannot,

not, or simply forget to repair and maintain their stock of houses and, at worst, treat their occupants with cold, bureaucratic contempt.

What is worrying is the attitude displayed by certain councils towards the Ombudsman's puny powers to investigate and make reports. Some councils, we are told, not only refuse to co-operate with his inquiries, for years they have ignored repeated efforts to put right wrongs judged to have been done to citizens. The suspicion grows that councillors have lost control of the administrative apparatus beneath them, allowing their officials to strut like municipal Prussians. Little wonder that Mrs Thatcher's government can point to deep public resentment at councils to justify its perilous descent into centralization.

The Local Ombudsman, despite his Nordic origins, has become a system for compromise and conciliation on familiar British lines. It is a system that councils should cherish, for when the public lose confidence in the ability of ombudsmen or district auditors to remedy bureaucratic heavy-handedness or councillors' partiality the demands for central interference will grow. Action is required on two fronts.

Under the 1974 Local

Government Act which established the Commission for Local Administration citizens may not complain directly to the Ombudsman: grievances have to be processed through a councillor. The provision may originally have been well-intended - to discourage frivolous complaints, to promote local settlements by councillors' mediation. But there is now enough evidence that it actively discourages complaints; councillors themselves are often the object of complaint. The time has come for the government to change the rules and allow direct access by the public to the Ombudsman.

The same Act created as a buffer between the Local Ombudsman and councils a representative body comprising senior people from the counties, districts and cities' associations. This body has proven active and articulate at pointing out where the Ombudsman affronts principles of local autonomy and council independence. But it has been less than forthcoming in pressing councils to accept the Ombudsman's verdict. A serious attempt should be made to impose discipline on those councils which have refused to redress wrongs identified by the Ombudsman. If the councils cannot police themselves then the civil servants and government ministers will.

television to comment on it.

But the wider matter is this. It should have been possible for the main Opposition party to achieve an element of bipartisanship with the Government on the day on nuclear policy. Similarly, given that nuclear policy involves large moral and political issues and substantial public expenditure (although not for cruise), there is much to be said for a thoroughly informed public opinion. Instead, successive governments have chosen to proceed in secrecy. This has extended to Parliament and even to Ministers and has gone far beyond what prudent security requires.

As Minister of State for Defence, I was intimately concerned for a short while with one aspect of the Chevalin programme. But, when answering questions in the House of Commons, I was instructed to rest on the sp-dating of Polaris, which should not be confused with "a new generation" of nuclear weapons.

The when I moved up into the Cabinet, decisions on nuclear policy vanished altogether from view. Any visit to Washington with normal

access to defence gossip or to an American academic institution that specialised in security and arms control could have learnt what British Members of Parliament were being denied.

But MPs must blame themselves. The reluctance of the great majority of Labour MPs to dig deeper into defence matters except to find ammunition to oppose it, is matched by the strong military instinct of many Conservatives who enjoy the cloak-and-dagger approach to defence. As a result, the Select Committee on Defence often succumbed to the blandishments of Ministers who have contrived to divert it from too much probing.

Mr Denis Healey is good for a bit of fun and many people will treasure the memory of a distinguished Secretary of State for Defence standing on his head. But Mr Healey is a transient politician. The informed discussion of how Britain can be properly defended is an enduring concern.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
48 Parkhill Road, NW5.
July 14.

No real signs of economic up-turn

From Mr Alan Edwards

Sir, Mr Congdon's eulogy in your columns on July 14 on the current alleged turn-around of the UK economy is premature.

He correctly states that demand has increased significantly over the past 12 months and is happy to acknowledge that an enormous increase in consumer borrowing has brought this about. He does not go on to question whether this level of borrowing is sustainable.

Net saving has fallen to a record low, while personal debt is at a record high compared with incomes. It is clear that further new borrowing cannot sustain the growth in demand we have seen over the last 12 months, and that some other factor, not yet apparent, must emerge if the recovery is to be sustained.

On output, Mr Congdon correctly states that the May industrial output index, its four point up on November, is the index, however, is extremely volatile and the latest published CSO industrial output statistics have been revised back to 1979.

In the third and fourth quarters of 1982, the monthly figures bobbed around an average of 102.4. The first quarter average in 1983 was 103 - hardly a major increase, even if provisional April and May figures have edged up slightly. And this includes oil output. The index of manufacturing output has languished at around 89 since early 1981.

The central problem for the economy remains the sterling exchange rate which has not responded appropriately to differential inflation rates since 1979. Sterling remains grossly overvalued by around 20 or 30 per cent. This is why imports have responded so much better than domestic output to higher levels of demand in 1983. (In late 1982, demand was largely satisfied by running down stocks.)

There will not, and cannot be, sustained recovery for the UK economy until this fundamental currency misalignment has been corrected, medium-term financial strategy or not.

Yours etc,
ALAN EDWARDS,
16 Perry Street,
Billingsgate,
Essex,
July 14.

From Professor Wynne Godley,
Sir, Mr Tim Congdon states (feature, July 14) that the Government has "achieved" a medium-term financial strategy, that inflation has been reduced as a result and that there is evidence of a sustained recovery. He claims this proves wrong the 364 economists who signed a letter in early 1981 stating

that demand deflation would not bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment.

Although the Government has not in fact adhered to its medium-term financial strategy as set out in the March, 1980, Budget (money supply has grown by around 50 per cent since 1980 as against the 19-33 per cent target range fixed at that time), it is true that demand has been deflated and inflation has come down. But there is no evidence that inflation has been brought permanently under control, let alone that a substantial or sustained improvement in output and employment is under way. No one knows what would happen to inflation if sustained recovery were to occur and unemployment reduced significantly, but there is a fair chance that it would accelerate again.

Such growth as is now occurring, induced by the removal of HP controls last July as well as higher mortgage lending and stockbuilding, is not yet fast enough to stop unemployment rising although it has already wiped out our large current account surplus. An expansion based only on personal borrowing and stockbuilding is inherently unsustainable, and unless international competitiveness improves dramatically it will fairly soon peter out.

Nothing has happened since 1981 to cause me to change the view I expressed then, nor I suspect would the other 363 economists wish to alter their statement.

Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODLEY, Director,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge
July 18.

From Mr W. R. Eyres
Sir, Might one suggest that Tim Congdon (feature, July 14) has mistaken the half-time whistle for the end of the match?

Far from there having been a spontaneous recovery in personal borrowing, this was actively encouraged by the ending of hire-purchase controls last August and by the budget proposal to increase mortgage subsidies. The money supply has been allowed to breach its target by a wide margin, so it is hardly possible to argue that the so-called medium-term financial strategy is intact, unless it was simply "stop-go" from the start.

It is thus too early to cheer from the side-lines. The test is not over; it has yet to come.
Yours faithfully,
W. R. EYRES,
26 Grove Terrace, NW5,
July 14.

Forensic evidence

From Sir David Napley

Sir, Mr Mayhew, in answer to a parliamentary question put by Dr Summerskill on May 9, said: "It is already the practice for the results of examinations by Home Office forensic science laboratories to be made available both to the prosecution and the defence. In addition, arrangements exist whereby the services of the laboratories are made available via the police for the examination of specimens on behalf of the defence. The results of such examinations are also made known to both sides."

The last sentence of this answer is incorrect. The results of such examinations are not made available to both sides. The remainder of the answer may give a wholly misleading impression.

The practice of the Government laboratories, about which many of us have protested over many years without avail (and I write as the Director and Past President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, although not on their behalf) is that if a laboratory has expressed an opinion on specimens submitted by the police, none of its experts is permitted to assist the defence, either generally or by examining further specimens or re-examining the original ones.

Function of design

From Mr R. H. Ransford

Sir, In "Design: the failure is in marketing" (Industrial notebook, July 5) David Phillips quotes as an engineering rule of thumb that if it looks right, it probably is right. The engineer's maxim, however, is that if it is right it looks right - with the corollary that if it looks right it may be right.

It appears to be more than time to make a clear distinction between design, which relates to function,

and style, which relates to appearance and fashion. Once we have done so, Mr Phillips will no longer dare to talk about designing a "go-faster stripe" and we shall benefit by having products that are better designed and better looking, be they cars or clothes.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. RANSFORD,
Lavenham Road,
Great Walsingham,
Suffolk,
July 5.

Moreover, the one fact about which the parliamentary answer is open and explicit is that the defence, if it is permitted to submit a specimen for examination, is obliged to do it through the police, thus wholly defeating the basic principle of English law that it is never incumbent upon the defence to disclose its case to the prosecution.

The one comfort that can be drawn from this parliamentary answer is that if those who must have prepared it for the Minister to deliver saw fit to phrase it in the way they did, at least, it shows that they are justly ashamed of recognising the true position.

Yours truly,
DAVID NAPLEY,
Kingsley, Napley & Co.,
117-119 Long Acre, WC2,
July 13.

Orchid survival

From Professor K. Jones

Sir, I have read with interest the recent correspondence in *The Times* on the protection of rare and endangered orchids in the British Isles and would like to set the record straight on several of the points raised.

First of all, to say that *Orchis militaris* and other species are on the extreme of their ranges in this country and thus probably "on the way out" (Mr L. R. Lewis, June 18) is questionable and an oversimplification. Records show clearly that most of the endangered species including *O. militaris* were once quite widespread in the country. The range for example of the Lady's Slipper orchid once extended from Derbyshire north to Cumbria and Durham.

Destruction of habitat is the main cause of their decline here. Those plants that survive are, for the most part, as vigorous as any seen abroad so that any suggestion that British plants might be a poor representative of their European counterparts would seem wide of the mark.

The suggestion that seeds of rare species be introduced from European plants of endangered species such as *Cypripedium calceolus* and *Orchis militaris* (Dr Kenneth Marsh, June 23) is, in my view, premature. Seed of these and of other endangered species from British plants is perfectly viable. We now possess the technology to grow plants from seed and to reintroduce them to the wild if necessary (see *New Science* (1983) vol 98: 540).

A programme with this in view and with the cooperation of the Nature Conservancy Council is currently being undertaken by scientists at Kew. We thereby hope to preserve the integrity of the wild British stocks of rare orchids and to considerably improve their chances of survival on a more healthy basis than at present.

The work of various county naturalists trusts and other wildlife groups in protecting the orchids that remain will then be seen as the vital first step in the rehabilitation process now becoming available.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH JONES, Deputy Director,
Royal Botanic Gardens,
Kew,
Richmond,
Surrey,
July 4.

Record of the Red Cross in Thailand

From the Count de Salis

Sir, The article by William Shawcross ("On a frontier of despair", June 27) should be welcomed in that it draws attention to the continuing tragedy of Indochina. This can only help to dispel the sad phenomenon of "compassion fatigue" in the international community.

That said, the article also contained allegations against "inadequate relief agencies" of which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was one. Having just returned after over two years as head of the ICRC delegation in Thailand, I would be grateful for the opportunity of pointing out certain areas where Mr Shawcross's opinions do not accord with the facts. It is first of all surprising that, while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and ICRC are singled out for attention, no mention whatsoever is made of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) - by far the largest relief agency active on the Thai/Cambodian border and responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of numerous private voluntary agencies - with which ICRC has consistently worked in close co-operation.

Secondly, as a generalisation, only governments can "give protection", international organisations can only plead for it on behalf of others. In answer, therefore, to the "anguished petitions" (and since some of these were addressed to me personally I can vouch that they were) all that an international organisation can do is to negotiate with the governments concerned. It should surprise nobody that the details of such negotiations are of necessity confidential: few governments would negotiate on any other basis!

Since January of this year, about 90,000 of the 200,000 people at the border have been displaced by fighting in three major incidents. Nong Chan beginning January 31, Phnom Chay/KokTahan beginning March 31 and O'smank in early April. On each of these occasions Thailand allowed the refugees to seek temporary safety on condition that they would be returned to the border.

The human cost of these disasters in terms of death will never accurately be known, but ICRC has treated some 1,500 emergency cases (a British Red Cross surgical team performed outstandingly, coping with up to 100 wounded in a day) and thousands of more lightly wounded were treated by ICRC and voluntary agencies at dressing stations and hospitals in the field. Hundreds of separated families were subsequently re-united by the ICRC tracing agency.

In fairness to my colleagues,

three-quarters of whom are Thai, it might be added that they were under fire with the refugees and it was on that basis that the "request" to allow them to cross into Thailand was granted after three days on the first incident, and within 24 hours on the two subsequent ones. The lives saved by Thailand's merciful decision, following these negotiations, are quite as valuable as those saved by surgery after injury.

At "Red Hill", which was the evacuation site in Thailand following the second of the three major clashes, Mr Shawcross writes that "for several weeks both ICRC and UNHCR dithered and neglected to confront the Thai Government on this issue." Did we? I doubt whether the Royal Thai Government would agree.

"Confrontation" may not have been the preferred negotiating stance, but negotiations were immediate, continuous, with frequent oral and written representations made at the highest level, and were instrumental in securing freedom of choice for the 2,700 who were able to avoid returning to a Khmer Rouge area in spite of the fact that one of the refugees quoted by Mr Shawcross said "the Khmer Rouge soldiers will make them."

Further, the date for the move back to the border on 24/25 May was agreed well in advance with the Thai authorities, and the Army was instrumental in assuring that freedom of choice to return to a non-Khmer Rouge area would not be interfered with by armed elements.

I do not of course claim, suggest or imply that ICRC is blameless, but the only fair test of any relief action by an international organisation (and much else besides) is not "Was the underlying political problem solved, and all suffering abolished?" but rather "Was everything that could be done to relieve suffering done, as well as humanly possible, with the resources available?" It is a heart-breaking fact that ICRC being essentially concerned with the victims of armed conflicts, is more directly concerned operationally with the relief of suffering rather than its abolition.

Mr Shawcross's allegation that "some international organisations" (and since only two are mentioned it is reasonable to assume that ICRC is one of them) "have reason to feel ashamed of their current policies" is a very grave one, and, if it is well founded, I should be grateful to know in what respect.

If, as I contend, it is not, then it may be that it is some journalist who has better reason to feel ashamed.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN DE SALIS,
28 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

New Labour daily

From Mr Eric Moonman

Sir, In discussing the problem of editorial control of a putative Labour daily newspaper, Bernard Levin (feature, July 4) is raising but one of the complex questions inherent in such a venture.

Practical management sense with regard to newspaper production suggests that a more serious issue is whether the "ownership" would have the confidence, let alone the capital, for the initial launch and the capacity, running into millions of pounds, to sustain and exploit a market in a very tough, competitive industry.

The long history of Labour newspaper ventures has been dismal. Even the party's official publication, the well-edited *Labour Weekly*, is unable to increase its sales beyond 30,000 copies, which shows quite graphically the difficulty in relying on Labour Party supporters to sustain a publication.

There is no "natural Labour reader" and if there were, he or she is quite likely to be reading the *Daily Express* (for its sports coverage) or the *Daily Mirror* or the *Sun* (for the hell of it). This is why the Labour Party's National Executive Subcommittee on the Media, of which I was a member, did not regard a national paper as a priority and, therefore, why all reference to it was deleted from the manifesto.

The committee's thrust was to urge resources towards the setting up of a launch fund to assist new publications, with particular emphasis on local, regional and specialist publications.

The odd feature about the current debate, centred on Lord McCarthy's report, is that the evidence he presents on costings is extremely thin; nor has the information been extrapolated on a significant scale. The enquiry also fails to say how trade union practices in the print would be any more favourable to a Labour daily paper than they are currently for the *Financial Times*.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MOONMAN,
1 Beacon Hill, N7,
July 11.

UN Water Decade

From Mr G. Arthur Brown

Sir, Tony Samstag's article in your July 13 issue claiming that the UN Water Decade has been abandoned recalled Mark Twain's comment following the premature appearance of his obituary.

As chairman of the Decade's Steering Committee for Cooperative Action, I can assure you that the UN has not abandoned, and will not abandon, the universal mandate voted by its General Assembly in 1980 to make every effort towards providing water and sanitation for as many people as possible during the 1980s.

Yours sincerely,
G. ARTHUR BROWN,
One UN Plaza,
New York,
July 14.

Diplomatic duties

From Mr David Simons

Sir, In the Parliamentary written reply, Lord Elton states that wheel clamping of diplomatic cars is to be discontinued because legal advice suggests that the practice contravenes the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

This is all very well, but it would not go amiss were the diplomatic community (particularly the junior staff, some of whom blantly ignore parking regulations) to be reminded that the same Vienna Convention states under Article 41 that "... it is the duty of all persons enjoying... privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State".

Also, in the view of the general public, the question of illegal diplomatic car parking epitomises the entire range of diplomatic privileges and immunities. Thus, the constant abuse of these privileges is arguably bringing the whole system into disrepute.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SIMONS,
103 Walmington Fold,
Finchley, N12,
July 15.

Musical form

From Mr Alfred Brendel

Sir, Because I had to liken some of Mr Scruton's views on "classical" contemporary music (June 30) to those of Goebbels and Zhdanov, he feels (feature, July 12) that I have compared him to the Nazi minister altogether.

As I gratefully realize, Mr Scruton is not in the position to impose on musicians and music lovers his assumption that, in musical culture, the tail is wagging the dog.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED BRENDL,
c/o Ingpen and Williams,
14 Kensington Court, W8,
July 13.

Over-fired?

From Mr Fritz Spiegel

Sir, Mr Philip Howard (July 13) may agree with my suggestion that "knackers" probably sprang from the Persian and Arabic *naggar*, which were small drums strapped to the loins. They came to Britain in the middle ages (variously described as *nakers*, *nakeres* or *nakeren*). The larger usually hung on the left, as with all higher/lower instrumental jacks positions, (except, for some curious reason, mounted kettle-drums in the British Army).

Nakers are mentioned in Chaucer and depicted in the Luttrell Psalter (and, by the way, do not rhyme with "acres", as nervous Radio 3 usage has tried to establish). Might not a medieval percussionist engaging over-energetically in such inequal drumming have felt literally "knackered" in the modern colloquial sense?

Yours etc,
FRITZ SPIEGEL,
4 Windermere Terrace,
Liverpool,
July 13.

THE ARTS

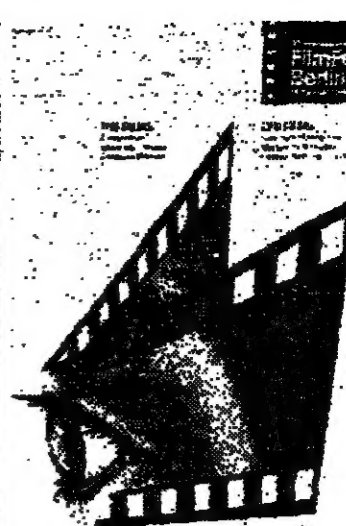
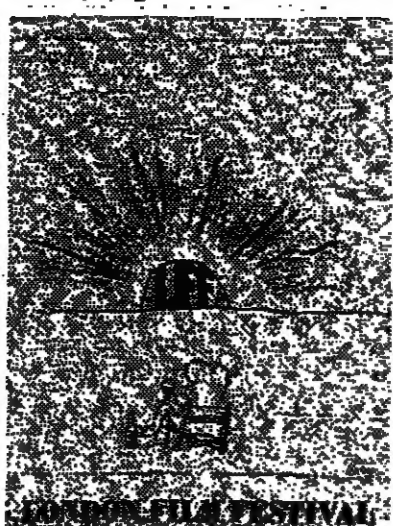
The biennial Moscow International Film Festival, the major socialist cultural event of its kind, is currently in progress, boasting two hundred films and a thousand guests from 104 countries. It is the only major international film festival which is not covered on this page, only because Moscow has since 1971 declined to invite *The Times*' successive critics. The festival's slogan, "for humanism in cinema art, for peace and friendship among nations", does not extend to every Tom, Dick or Harry. Moscow runs a tight ship and takes no risks of rocking it.

The same applies to the choice of films. *Local Hero* was rejected, presumably because it depicts a sociable Soviet seaman who fraternises and trades unofficially with Bill Forsyth's Scots. The Moscow selectors clearly feel easier - in terms of humanism - with films like *America - From Hitler to AIX* and *Eccidie - Strategy of War*, which represent the United States in the shorts section of the festival.

Moscow's firmly exercised veto on entries is one of the reasons why the British Film and Television Producers' Association, which is normally responsible for British festival participation, is no longer officially represented - though they stress that they do not discourage their members from entering films. This disregard has evidently been disappointing to the Moscow organisers, who set great store by what they see as "official" national representation, and they are clearly consoled this year by having both the Chairman and the Director of the British Film Institute as guests for the first time. It is significant that in its press reports Moscow stresses Sir Richard Attenborough's presence in his role as the BFI Chairman, rather than as the director of *Gandhi*, which is being shown *hors concours*.

This is not the only diplomatic coup for Moscow. For the first time in years there is an official United States delegation, led by Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America. The People's Republic of China is present, as they say officially, "after a considerable interval". The Philippines are participating for the first time.

Those of us who are not on Moscow's visiting list need not be too dispirited however. July offers a choice of alternative festivals - at Auckland, NZ, Edmonton (Canada), Giffone, Valle Piana, Gijón, Odessa, Ovidio, Philadelphia, Salerno, Santander, Taormina, Trieste and Wellington, NZ, not to speak of Hiroshima, where there is a festival for shorts which manifest "effort towards peace and reverence for



In search of lions and leopards, eagles and griffons, the international film festival special rolls on and on, '48 months of the year'. David Robinson explains and explores

Hunting for a whole gilded bestiary

life. There may be others; these at least are listed in the new *International Film Festival Directory 1983-4*, published by the British Film Institute and the British Council and obtainable from the BFI for £4.95.

July is not by any means the busiest time. Festivals tend to cluster at the extremes of the tourist season, when resorts like Cannes, Biarritz, San Sebastian or Venice welcome the extra boost to the hotel trade. Altogether the *Directory* lists around two hundred festivals. Since their average length exceeds a week, on the most conservative estimate there are 48 months of festivals in any one year.

The self-appointed regulating body for film festivals, the International Film Producers' Association (FIAPF), recognises only 37 of the festivals. "Recognition" depends on paying the Association's annual subscription - which exceeds the total income of many of the smaller events. In exchange FIAPF imposes its regulations (involving length and timing of the festival, qualifications of entries and so on) and organizes the calendar so that dates do not clash. In this it is not always successful: there has been a running battle for the best January dates between Manila and New Delhi, for instance.

FIAPF designates as its "A" festivals Cannes, Venice, Berlin and Manila. (The festival that alternates between Moscow and Karlovy Vary is apparently not affiliated to FIAPF, presumably because it is not able to conform to the regulations regarding selection.) The multiple functions of these "A" festivals are self-evident. They are the major international showplaces, both as competition and market, for new film product; and invaluable meeting-places for film people of every kind - merchants, directors, writers, actors, critics, journalists. There is no more swift and effective means of launching a new film, name or talent than a successful showing in Cannes or Venice. If a little less dramatically than an Oscar, a Cannes prize can considerably enhance the price of a film or artist.

For film-makers prepared to set their sights a little lower, there are plenty of other prizes to be had, as the trophies on the walls of most producers' offices show. Three-quarters of the world's festivals award prizes, with a regular gilded bestiary on offer: the Venice Lion, the Berlin Bear, the Locarno Leopard, the Indian Elephant, the Giffone Griffon and Golden Squirrels at both Amsterdam and Cordoba. India offers Peacocks, Manila, Eagles, and

Leipzig, Doves. Film-makers can alternatively compete for Globes, Anchors, Wheatears, Shells, Roses and Golden Nymphs. The only prize dedicated to a human figure is the Charlie Chaplin Grand Prix of the Gabrovo Festival in Bulgaria. A Golden Cane is the appropriate award at the Festival of Comedy Films held in August in Chaplin's last home-town of Vevey.

It is reasonable to ask if prizes are not devalued by their sheer abundance. The cynical festival habitués may answer that few awards have ever rated much higher than the fairy on the Christmas tree. Even the great festival prizes are sometimes of questionable significance for the more knowing: too often they seem to be awarded not for merit but to effect neutral political compromises between irreconcilable factions of the jury. The honour-rolls of Cannes, Venice and Berlin are in consequence full of titles no one any more

remembers: this year's winner of the Cannes Palme d'Or, *The Ballad of Narayana*, for instance, seems unlikely to be commemorated in the history books.

The value of festival prizes can be reckoned in terms of morale, prestige and commerce. Any prize must be a boost to the recipient's morale. Reward and applause are a thrill, even in the smallest pool. In terms of prestige, too, there is no question of the value of awards at the major festivals, as well as at a few of the best-established second-league events like Locarno, Taormina, San Sebastian, Chicago or such a festival as Mannheim, which exists to show and promote the work of new directors. A lot of the rest may look good on the shelf, but would hardly even justify the cost and trouble of announcing the honour in publicity for the recipient film. A prize at Venice, Locarno or Chicago might make a potential distributor look at a new film with more curiosity, but it is

unlikely to add a dollar to the advance he will offer.

Especially for impoverished independent film-makers, money prizes are a lot more attractive than all the glitzy flora and fauna. The major money prize offered by a British festival is the Tyneside Award of £5,000 given at the Tyneside Festival in October, and substantial enough to launch an independent director on a new project.

While the great "A" festivals are primarily for the professionals, and the East European festivals have their own diplomatic purposes, other important festivals are clearly intended more for their local audiences. Events like London, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Sydney, Melbourne and Los Angeles define themselves as "festivals of festivals", picking up the best of the past year's selection from the major competitive events. A few, like Chicago, which as non-subscribers are not restricted by FIAPF regulations to the contrary, combine this sort of selective reprise with prizes. Inevitably each year produces a sort of touring rep of festival favourites, so that the programme booklets of Sydney, London, Chicago and Toronto have by and large a strong family likeness.

Many of the smaller festivals justify their survival by specialization. In this country Cambridge has an animation festival and Tyneside shows only independent films that are adjudged to attempt new directions in film-making.

To the uninitiated, the endless festival circuit from Delhi in January to Huesca (short films) in December may sound like fun. In fact it can be a punishing and frustrating trek for the journalist who is not selective enough about his festivals, and is faced with the problem of writing about films he has already reported from several festivals before, or others which his readers are never likely to see or want to see. This is why the critic of *The Daily Telegraph* still whimsically talks of organizing a restful fortnight for the London critics at a desirable resort which has no festival. The idea is that we should lie on the beach, co-ordinating our stories; and then send back stirring reviews of esoteric films of our own imagining to entertain our readers. It could be a lot more enjoyable for all parties than the real thing.

BBC1 and Central Television spent an hour and three-quarters between them last night demolishing the romantic notion of the war correspondent as an inveterate seeker after truth even in the cannon's mouth. David Jessel's *Trumpets and Typewriters* (BBC1) - which might, in view of its content, have been called

"*Trumpets and Typewriters*" - gave us a bare 15 minutes out of the foxhole before we were being addressed in *Frontline* (Central) on governmental and press mendacity by John Pilger, whose appearance and lugubrious mien always suggest to me that he has lately come from upbraiding Cromwell for being so cheerful.

There was an inevitable overlap in pictures and information. Both programmes paid tribute to William Howard Russell, whose Crimean dispatches in this paper (which made it to London rather quicker than dispatches would from the Falklands) earned him the title of "miserable scribbler" from Prince Albert and who, in relation to war correspondents,

Television A luckless tribe

has been acknowledged, as both programmes averred, as "the miserable parent of a luckless tribe".

"Luckless tribe" indeed. There were few honourable mentions. Russell in "the last British war before censorship" (Pilger) came out shining, as did the CBS correspondent Morley Safer, whom President Johnson called a Communist, from Vietnam; and David Jessel paid a brief tribute to Keith Murdoch, later Sir Keith and the father of this newspaper's proprietor, for breaking ranks at Gallipoli and ensuring that his views of that mishap reached the Australian and British Governments. For the rest there was naught for professional comfort.

Mr Pilger's programme was inspired by Philip Knightley's book *The First Casualty* - casualty here being truth - and both gave it a good mention.

though Mr Knightley was captured for the Central version.

It was the Somme, where 20,000 Britons died in a day, that damaged press credibility forever, said Mr Jessel. Small losses were reported but casualty lists gave the lie. In that war, correspondents did what they were told and Earl Haig gave a representative group Union Jacks at the end of it and told them they were gentlemen. That does not happen often to the press.

In this and the following war, the historian Dr Noble Frankland thought there was little the press could do about the bungling. Sir Tom Hopkinson, former editor of *Picture Post*, spoke of his view after Dunkirk: "I realized at that moment that my task as an editor was not to tell the British public the truth". Cyril Ray, who reported for

the *Manchester Guardian*, described how after Dunkirk British troops threw their rifles away and thought "the buggers will be here tomorrow". The press turned disaster into miracle in obedience to the government view that the public would not have been able to take it.

It was a bad night for myths. The dambusters' raid was seen as futile as the Charge of the Light Brigade, and both programmes agreed that, in war, truth is suspended by agreement between government and press. Mr Pilger quoted the veteran American journalist I. G. Stone: "All governments are liars and nothing they say should be believed" - and asked if there was not something in it.

So much for a sad craft. Mr Jessel, in rather less than Mr Pilger, shaded it, though in his script there was that echo of the philistine - standing afar off and thanking the lord that he is not like other men - which too often creeps into television retelling of the sins of the press.

Dennis Hackett

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists Half Moon

Not only does the Half Moon have a new artistic director, it has a new exterior mural (of decorators, appropriately enough) and new seats facing each other down the two long sides, like the choir in a chapel. It has also been repainted, and part of it was done again on

Monday night. That, of course, is the play.

Stephen Lowe's dramatization of Robert Tressell's Edwardian novel surrounds the audience with the philanthropists (in the sense that they heap up the decorator boss's profits) at work, arriving in the dawn twilight with lamps, mixing paints, pasting wallpaper, scampering up ladders slave-driven by the works foreman.

It has its own fascination and it is real, as well as compelling admiration for any actor willing to learn a trade to do a new

production. The price paid, theatrically, is that the novel's picture of their families half-starving and the love in their marriages half-crushed by sixpence-hungry-an-hour economics has to be left out.

There are also lectures so lengthily delivered in the book by the character of Owen, whose sharp wit with capitalist systems is as characteristic of Tressell himself as his decorative skills and advancing tuberculosis. His demonstrations, with bread and pennies, of what happens to money and produce would have made a popular economics book to rival Veblen but sit stoddily uncooked in the middle of the novel. With Stephen Lowe's cutting and recasting, they make effective theatre in the hands of David Fielder's Owen, tensely underplayed in Toulouse-Lautrec spectacles and beard.

His other workmates, from old Philpot (Ken Morley) to the

young cut-rate worker Easton (Bill Thomas), lovingly create their characters while sweating their guts out on the Half Moon's walls and take successive turns at impersonating Hunter's loopy leer and blood-hound snarl for skivers or smokers at work.

That interchange is itself a major point - they also don't humph and bellies for faithfully crude portrayals of the municipal council traders damned on appearance by names like Oidium and Grindler. The belief that selfishness stems from an unsocialist society is implied by the conclusion, just as faithful to the novel which originally ended with a vision of glory from the "risen sun of socialism". And their *cappella* rendering of "Work, for the night is coming" carries the Tressell message that death, on their present terms, is hardly something to fear.

Anthony Masters

Concert

Mitsuko Uchida Bishopsgate Hall

Bach was a commanding point of departure for the first of the five daily lunchtime concerts being given this week by Mitsuko Uchida as part of the City of London Festival. The Japanese pianist, now based in London, is making Schubert a constant feature in each programme, the others in turn pairing him with Haydn, Beethoven, Bartok and Schoenberg. Monday's choice of works had a subtle balance of contrast between dynamic tension and relaxed intimacy.

For the A minor English Suite of Bach, the pianist adopted a Busoni-like approach to the opening Prelude and concluding Gigue, their weight, speed and sonority framing an altogether lighter character for the movements between. In neither of these outer movements was the contrapuntal texture given the crystalline clarity which can be so distinctive on a modern piano; rather was it woven into a controlled density on a larger and more assertive scale.

The other dance movements were attractively varied, the

part-writing in the Allemande emerging as a fanciful interplay and the usually stately Sarabande becoming softer and more flexible in its phrasing. Miss Uchida adorned this and other movements with a modest degree of ornament, but in the two Bourrées her lively rhythmic impetus sometimes brought an imbalance between high and low registers.

Her left hand packed a hefty punch from the elbow, and this imparted a large-scale effect to the first of Schubert's Four Impromptus, D899, making it a melancholy march, with an intensity comparable to the funeral march movement in Chopin. In the following E flat Impromptu the skimming brilliance of the piano's scale passages alternated with almost exclamatory punctuation to achieve sustained tension.

The remaining two pieces in this set were more relaxed, that in G flat having suitably romantic expression without becoming over-sentimental and the popular A flat Impromptu contrasting a life-affirming joyousness in its tumbling sequences with a dreamy wistfulness as the more lyrical moments emerged.

Noel Goodwin

BACK BY PUBLIC DEMAND
'MAGNIFICENT'
FANNY AND ALEXANDER
by INGMAR BERGMAN
LIMITED SEASON
Starts Tomorrow 3.20 7.15
CAMDEN PLAZA
485 2443 OPPOSITE CAMDEN TOWN TUBE STATION

'50 years on'
Elgar, Holst and Delius, all of whom died in 1934, are to be commemorated by the Royal Philharmonic Society in a series of concerts entitled "50 years on" running throughout next year in the Festival Hall. The orchestras playing in the series include the Warsaw Philharmonic and Vienna Symphony.

UPPER TOWER
reduced prices from
11.20-12.20
RSC
major new production
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
by Edmond Rostand
adapted by Anthony Burgess
BOX OFFICE 01-628 8795 CCARDS 01-638 8891
BARBICAN THEATRE

Tonight on Channel 4
THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S
production of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA
by John Gay

In the first of a series of joint ventures with the National Theatre, Channel 4 tonight presents the NT's exuberant screen version of 'The Beggar's Opera'.

Richard Eyre, the director of the NT's 'Guys & Dolls', has reassembled many of the cast of that award-winning production, including Paul Jones and Harry Towb, for this atmospheric musical comedy set amongst the gambling dens, ale-houses, whores and scoundrels of last-century London.

See it tonight on 4.

9.00 Tonight

4

**TEAMWORK IN ENGINEERING
WORLDWIDE**

K	Low Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yld
				%	%
80	Superdrug	260	+.8	5.0	7.8
17	Suicilife 5-man	33	..	6	..
73	Suter Elec	56	..	2.5	4.5

	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld. % P/E	1962 High
215	..	5.1	2.4	28.1	305
7	45
26	71

P/E	1992/93		Company	Price C
	High	Low		
5.10.9	164	83	Halma PLC	164
7.18.7	12 1/2	8 1/2	Hampson Ind	12 1/2
3.6.8	61	7 1/2	Hampson Cogr	20

83	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	pence	%	Gross	Div	Yld
50	Asx	Leisure	96	+1	6.4	6.4			
36	Asx	News	398	+22	14.9	3.7			
43	Asx	Paper	80		5.7	6.4			

3%	1983	99	4.374	
3%	1976-88	76	..	3.922	8.978	
3%	1988	94	..	10.290	11.488	
3%	1988	98	..	11.600	13.713	
3%	1988	98	..	11.093	11.769	
3%	1988-89	78	..	5.511	10.101	
3%	1990	105	..	12.347	11.798	
3%	1988-90	102	..	12.167	11.691	
3%	1988-89	98	..	3.831	11.081	
3%	1991	100	..	11.791	19.431	
3%	1987-91	77	..	7.810	19.819	
						1982
						High
						102
						388
						93

MEDIUMS		
106	95	Treas 1L
81 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	Trans
99	91	Treas
107 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Treas 11
97 $\frac{1}{4}$	95	Treas 10
85 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Treas
117 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Treas
111 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Exch 12
98	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Treas 5
110 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	Treas 11
84 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fund 5

[illegible]

0.1	100	11.8	
0.2	50	8.0	
0.3	33	6.0	
0.4	25	4.8	
0.5	20	4.0	
0.6	16	3.2	
0.7	12	2.4	
0.8	10	2.0	
0.9	8	1.6	
1.0	6	1.2	
1.2	5	1.0	
1.5	4	0.8	
2.0	3	0.6	
2.5	2	0.4	
3.0	2	0.4	
4.0	1	0.2	
5.0	1	0.2	
6.0	1	0.2	
7.0	1	0.2	
8.0	1	0.2	
9.0	1	0.2	
10.0	1	0.2	
12.0	1	0.2	
15.0	1	0.2	
20.0	1	0.2	
25.0	1	0.2	
30.0	1	0.2	
40.0	1	0.2	
50.0	1	0.2	
60.0	1	0.2	
70.0	1	0.2	
80.0	1	0.2	
90.0	1	0.2	
100.0	1	0.2	

[illegible]

1.4	2.3	9.8
1.5	2.4	9.9
1.6	2.5	10.0
1.7	2.6	10.1
1.8	2.7	10.2
1.9	2.8	10.3
2.0	2.9	10.4
2.1	3.0	10.5
2.2	3.1	10.6
2.3	3.2	10.7
2.4	3.3	10.8
2.5	3.4	10.9
2.6	3.5	11.0
2.7	3.6	11.1
2.8	3.7	11.2
2.9	3.8	11.3
3.0	3.9	11.4
3.1	4.0	11.5
3.2	4.1	11.6
3.3	4.2	11.7
3.4	4.3	11.8
3.5	4.4	11.9
3.6	4.5	12.0
3.7	4.6	12.1
3.8	4.7	12.2
3.9	4.8	12.3
4.0	4.9	12.4
4.1	5.0	12.5
4.2	5.1	12.6
4.3	5.2	12.7
4.4	5.3	12.8
4.5	5.4	12.9
4.6	5.5	13.0
4.7	5.6	13.1
4.8	5.7	13.2
4.9	5.8	13.3
5.0	5.9	13.4
5.1	6.0	13.5
5.2	6.1	13.6
5.3	6.2	13.7
5.4	6.3	13.8
5.5	6.4	13.9
5.6	6.5	14.0
5.7	6.6	14.1
5.8	6.7	14.2
5.9	6.8	14.3
6.0	6.9	14.4
6.1	7.0	14.5
6.2	7.1	14.6
6.3	7.2	14.7
6.4	7.3	14.8
6.5	7.4	14.9
6.6	7.5	15.0
6.7	7.6	15.1
6.8	7.7	15.2
6.9	7.8	15.3
7.0	7.9	15.4
7.1	8.0	15.5
7.2	8.1	15.6
7.3	8.2	15.7
7.4	8.3	15.8
7.5	8.4	15.9
7.6	8.5	16.0
7.7	8.6	16.1
7.8	8.7	16.2
7.9	8.8	16.3
8.0	8.9	16.4
8.1	9.0	16.5
8.2	9.1	16.6
8.3	9.2	16.7
8.4	9.3	16.8
8.5	9.4	16.9
8.6	9.5	17.0
8.7	9.6	17.1
8.8	9.7	17.2
8.9	9.8	17.3
9.0	9.9	17.4
9.1	10.0	17.5
9.2	10.1	17.6
9.3	10.2	17.7
9.4	10.3	17.8
9.5	10.4	17.9
9.6	10.5	18.0
9.7	10.6	18.1
9.8	10.7	18.2
9.9	10.8	18.3
10.0	10.9	18.4
10.1	11.0	18.5
10.2	11.1	18.6
10.3	11.2	18.7
10.4	11.3	18.8
10.5	11.4	18.9
10.6	11.5	19.0
10.7	11.6	19.1
10.8	11.7	19.2
10.9	11.8	19.3
11.0	11.9	19.4
11.1	12.0	19.5
11.2	12.1	19.6
11.3	12.2	19.7
11.4	12.3	19.8
11.5	12.4	19.9
11.6	12.5	20.0
11.7	12.6	20.1
11.8	12.7	20.2
11.9	12.8	20.3
12.0	12.9	20.4
12.1	13.0	20.5
12.2	13.1	20.6
12.3	13.2	20.7
12.4	13.3	20.8
12.5	13.4	20.9
12.6	13.5	21.0
12.7	13.6	21.1
12.8	13.7	21.2
12.9	13.8	21.3
13.0	13.9	21.4
13.1	14.0	21.5
13.2	14.1	21.6
13.3	14.2	21.7
13.4	14.3	21.8
13.5	14.4	21.9
13.6	14.5	22.0
13.7	14.6	22.1
13.8	14.7	22.2
13.9	14.8	22.3
14.0	14.9	22.4
14.1	15.0	22.5
14.2	15.1	22.6
14.3	15.2	22.7
14.4	15.3	22.8
14.5	15.4	22.9
14.6	15.5	23.0

10	5.7	5.8
10	20.0	2.1
10	4.3	2.9
10	6.2	6.2
10	4.3	5.8
10	10.0	1.7
10	10.7	4.0
10	12.0	10.5
10	1.1	2.0
10	3.7	4.4
10	500	12.3

[illegible]

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

THE WEIR GROUP PLC

(Registered in Scotland No 2834)

10,000,000 10 per cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all of the above shares to be admitted to the Official List.

The shares were issued as part of the capital reconstruction of The Weir Group PLC which took place in April 1981 and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited has agreed to place 3,000,000 of existing holders' shares at 103.3p per share.

In accordance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange 300,000 shares are available in the market on the date of the publication of this advertisement.

Particulars of the shares will be circulated in the Extraordinary General Meeting and copies of the particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday, except Saturday, up to and including 3rd August, 1983 from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
New Issue Department
21 Austin Friars
London EC2N 2HS.

Reeve & Pritchard
City Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA

Parsons & Co.
100 West Nile Street
Glasgow G1 2QV.

APPOINTMENTS

Amex vice president is named

American Express Europe: Mr John Duncan has been made vice president, public affairs and communications, Europe, Middle East and Africa. Brixton Estate Mr H. G. Ashton and Sir Michael Beetham have joined the board. Mr M. J. Verney and Sir John Grandy have retired as directors.

Ullingworth, Morris: Mr Maurice Grass has become an executive director.

Associated Leisure: Mr B. B. Wood has been named as financial director in succession to Mr R. H. Elworthy who is to retire as financial director but will remain on the board.

Montagu Investment Management: Mr Jeffrey C. Attfield has joined the board.

The Wind Development Board: Mr Don Lovell has become chairman in succession to Sir Guy Fison, who is the new master of the Vintners' Company. Sir Guy remains a director of the Wine Development Board. Other newly appointed directors are: Mr R. D. Kinnahan (John McKibben & Sons); Mr Frederick Simpson (Euroscot Wine Agencies); and Mr David Butler-Adams (Chenel and Armstrong).

National Magazine Company: Mr David Shields has been promoted from marketing services to group marketing director.

Brazil finally agrees to take IMF medicine

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazil's announcement at the end of last week that wages will rise by only 8 per cent for the next two years and that interest rates will be reduced has reassured the world banking community that the country has finally accepted that there is no alternative to the International Monetary Fund's austerity measures.

Although there is no consensus that the measures will solve the country's problems, one immediate result has been the statement by Senhor Emanoel Galvao, Brazil's finance minister, that the country's growth rate will be zero this year.

But the IMF and the government have different ways of defining things and it is generally accepted in Brazil that there will now be a decline of some 4 per cent in the country's products.

This comes after a decline in two of the past three years and means that, by the middle of next year, the average Brazilian's income will have shrunk by about 15 per cent in four years.

The anticipated cuts will not affect the economy equally but will hit the industrialized triangle formed by São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte where more than 80 per cent of Brazil's industrial capacity is concentrated.

Regions such as the Northeast, badly affected by drought and the Amazon, site of dozens of government-sponsored development projects will continue to grow.

The São Paulo Industry Federation said that 400,000 industrial workers have lost their jobs in the region in the past two years, reducing the total to 1.6 million, exactly the same number as 10 years ago.

Last month, 15,000 were sacked and there have been 90,000 sackings so far this year.

Brazil's industry will be affected in different ways by the measures. Some companies have done well in the past three years as the less well paid, after years of lagging behind, were given wage rises above inflation.

Demand for food, clothing, building materials and lower value consumer goods increased fast.

Towards the end of last year, one supermarket chain was opening two stores a week in the working class suburbs of São Paulo. Labour is not the main cost for most of Brazil's industry and except for very labour-intensive industry, average costs of about \$2 (£1.30) an hour including social security costs compare with 10 times those in Europe and Japan.

Industries such as the motor, consumer durables and textiles, are more concerned at reductions in their markets as a result of the new measures than by benefits from reduced labour costs, which rarely form more than 20 per cent of their total costs.

The measures have been taken primarily to reduce the inflationary effects caused by the booming public sector. In contrast to São Paulo industry, it has taken on 500,000 workers in the past 18 months.

Lasmo seeking an additional £20m

By Jeremy Warner

London and Scottish Marine Oil, which last March raised £43m through a one-for-three rights issue, is returning to the stock market for an additional £20m to be raised by an offer by tender of 20 million cumulative

redeemable preference shares. The oil company hinted at the time of the cash call on shareholders that £43m would not be enough and that it might return for more long term finance.

The rights, launched at 185p pre share, were given away at a time when the outlook for oil companies could hardly have been worse. But since then the market price of Lasmo shares has forged ahead in a way which would have allowed the company to more than £60m if it had launched a one-for-three rights issue today.

The new preference shares, which will be redeemed in 1986, will carry a coupon of 9½ per cent net at the minimum tender price of 100p.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Drake & Scull**: Record half-year results, together with a forecast that the total dividend for 1982-83 will be at least maintained at 3.25p net are reported by Drake & Scull Holdings, mechanical and electrical engineers. On turnover up from £24.08m to £28.41m, pretax profits rose from £1.93m to £2.08m in the six months to April 30 last. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.25p net a share.

● **Vinton Group**: The turnover figure of £19.32m for the year to March 31, published this week by Vinton Group in its preliminary announcement, was incorrect. Actual turnover for the year was £17.7m. This is a 40 per cent increase over the 1982 figure and 75 per cent of turnover was directly exported.

● **Allied Colloids Group**: Year to 24.83. Pretax profit, £12.18m (£9.45m). Stated earnings, 28.6p (23.8p). Turnover, £28.9m (£25.24m). Net dividend, 3.05p (2.59p, adjusted).

● **Siehe Gorman Holdings**: Year to 31.83. Pretax profit, £2.18m (£4.03m). Stated earnings, 28.6p (23.8p). Turnover, £28.9m (£25.24m). Net dividend, 8.5p (7.74p).

● **Multihex Electronics**: Year to 31.83. Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.74m). Stated earnings, 8.4p (12.6p). Turnover, £17.66m (£16.54m). Net dividend, 2.52p (1.875p).

● **Branning Group**: Year to 31.83. Pretax profit, £524,000 (£203,000). Stated earnings, 11.9p (4.4p). Turnover, £243.67m (£243.11m). Net dividend, 4.72p (4.37p).

● **Crescent Japan Investment Trust**: Half-year to 30.6.33. Pretax profit, £123,000 (£132,000). Stated earnings, 1.04p (0.94p). Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

● **F. Pratt Engineering Corp.**: Half-year to 30.6.83. Pretax loss, £47,000 (loss, £873,000). Turnover, £3.61m (£7.28m). Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Anglovaal Group

Mining companies' reports - Quarter ended 30 June 1983

All companies mentioned are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. All financial figures are unaudited. Rate of exchange on 30 June 1983: R1.00 = £0.80 £1.00 = R1.25. Development results given are the actual sampling results. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding reserves. Shareholders requiring copies of these reports regularly each quarter, should write to the Secretaries, Anglo-Transvaal Trustee Limited, 285 Regent Street, London W1R 8ST.

Hartbeeston Gold Mining Co Ltd

Issued capital: 11 200 000 shares of R1 each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	767 000	766 000	3 019 000
Gold recovered	7 484.78	7 506.80	28 898.34
Yield	9.8	9.8	9.8
Revenue	148.87	158.87	151.85
Costs	89.20	88.73	86.22
Profit	60.78	80.14	65.63
Revenue	R000	115 017	120 164
Costs	R000	83 078	189 324
Profit	R000	61 944	258 516

Uranium oxide			
Pulp treated	767 000	766 000	3 019 000
Uranium produced	108 288	108 318	431 943
Yield	0.14	0.14	0.14

Financial results			
Working profit - gold mining	R000	R000	R000
Profit from sales of uranium oxide	R1 844	88 048	268 516
pyrite and sulphuric acid	6 577	7 343	18 632
Non-mining income	6 583	2 820	17 882
	75 104	78 211	286 010

Interest paid, stores adjustment and service benefits	418	386	1 461
Net royalty payments	912	2 322	6 583

Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	73 777	76 523	267 966
Taxation and State's share of profit	34 218	38 317	143 300

Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	39 559	38 206	144 666
Capital expenditure	14 951	15 600	55 248
Loan repayments	257	788	3 182
Dividends	51 520	—	85 120

State loan levy refund	68 728	18 388	144 520
	2 308	—	2 308
	64 418	18 388	142 281

Development			
Advanced	12 030	11 486	47 721

Sampling results on Vail Reef:			
Sampled	1 830	1 728	7 882
Channel width	cm	54	57
Channel value	cm	25.7	22.7
Channel value - gold	cm/g	1 388	1 254
Channel value - uranium oxide	cm/g	0.47	0.40
Channel value	cm/g	28.58	20.87

Ore reserve			
The total ore reserve at 30 June 1983, based on a gold price of R18 800 per kilogram, is estimated as follows:			
Tonnage	11 840 000	11 840 000	11 840 000
Value - gold	cm	12.0	12.0
Value - uranium oxide	cm/g	1 353	1 353
Value	cm/g	28.22	28.22

Financial			
In terms of the Company's articles of association, the directors' borrowing powers are limited to R50 000 000. At 30 June 1983 borrowings totalled R18 781 000 (1982: R22 072 000) of which long-term borrowings amounted to R15 569 000 (1982: R18 913 000) and short-term to R3 192 000 (1982: R3 158 000).			

Dividend			
Final dividend No. 55 of 480 cents per share was declared in June 1983, making a total of 750 cents per share for the financial year.			

Capital expenditure			
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R29 795 000 (31 March 1983: R39 722 000).			

Pitsoa Copper Mines (Pty) Ltd

Issued capital: 54 000 000 shares of 50 cents each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
One milled	788 000	715 000	2 958 000
Concentrates produced			
Copper	25 013	21 635	94 774
Zinc	45 081	39 183	156 614
Concentrates despatched			
Copper	25 815	10 853	85 054
Zinc	48 255	24 618	143 245

Financial results			
Operating profit	R000	R000	R000
Non-mining income	2 917	3 684	9 694
	3 326	1 784	11 287
	(53)	(182)	336

Interest paid	3 359	1 602	10 871
Net profit	4 828	—	4 828
Loan repayments	64	(38)	655
Capital expenditure	4 692	(38)	5 293

Development			
Advanced	3 749	4 158	18 391

Priska Copper Mines (Proprietary) Limited (continued)

Financial

Despatches, which vary from quarter to quarter, are brought to account at their estimated net value. Operating profit takes into account adjustments following final price determinations on despatches made during previous quarters.

Loan repayments
During the quarter the Company redeemed the balance of the outstanding 8% Notes.

Taxation
No taxation was payable as the Company has an assessed loss.

Capital expenditure
There were no outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983.

Loraine Gold Mines Ltd

Issued capital: 16 368 988 shares of R1 each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	400 000	403 000	1 204 000
Gold recovered	2 177.77	2 077.43	6 263.25
Yield	5.4	5.2	5.2
Revenue	81.69	78.87	78.48
Costs	74.18	68.08	70.18
Profit	7.51	9.79	8.32
Revenue	R000	31 786	94 485
Costs	R000	29 671	27 842
Profit	R000	2 115	10 643

Financial results			
Working profit - gold mining	R000	R000	R000
Profit from sales of pyrite and treatment of stockpiled calcines	2,864	3 843	10 017
Non-mining income	504	845	1 490
State assistance	719	376	2 282
	4 187	5 765	14 581
	438	611	1 854
	52	10	92
	3 487	5 134	12 635
	5 395	4 898	14 794

Interest paid	—	—	383
Tributing royalty payable	—	—	—
Capital expenditure	—	—	—
Loans received and adjusted for currency fluctuations	—	—	—

Loan repayments	—	—	—
	5 395	4 898	14 794
	240	81	326
	5 635	4 979	15 120

Development			
Advanced	8 780	8 883	25 917

Sampling results			
"B" and "A" reefs			
Sampled	284	344	710
Channel width	cm	74	85
Channel value	cm	14.3	16.3
Channel value - gold	cm/g	1 058	1 084
Channel value - uranium oxide	cm/g	—	—

Real reef			
Sampled	437	440	1 412
Channel width	cm	71	8
Channel value	cm	77.1	134.4
Channel value - gold	cm/g	763	1 102
Channel value - uranium oxide	cm/g	—	—

Elburg reef			
Sampled	954	906	2 510
Channel width	cm	86	85
Channel value	cm	8.3	9.0
Channel value - gold	cm/g	708	723
Channel value - uranium oxide	cm/g	—	—

Total - all reefs			
Sampled	1 655	1 880	4 632
Channel width	cm	64	99
Channel value	cm	12.2	16.3
Channel value - gold	cm/g	778	885
Channel value - uranium oxide	cm/g	—	—

Financial			
In terms of the Company's articles of association, the directors' borrowing powers are limited to R35 000 000. At 30 June 1983 borrowings totalled R17 224 000 (1982: R14 605 000) of which long-term borrowings amounted to R14 927 000 (1982: R13 965 000) and short-term to R2 297 000 (1982: R639 000).			

Taxation			
No taxation or State's share of profit was payable as the Company has assessed losses.			

Capital expenditure			
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R7 344 000 (31 March 1983: R8 488 000).			

Shaft sinking			
No. 1C sub-vertical shaft was sunk 40.5 metres to its final depth of 534.0 metres below 52 level and concrete-lined to a depth of 533.0 metres. Preparations for equipping the shaft are in hand.			

Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines Ltd

Issued capital: 4 316 578 shares of 50 cents each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	74 400	88 400	282 400
Gold recovered	884.00	882.14	2 482.28
Yield	8.2	8.1	8.1
Revenue	131.14	130.56	129.07
Costs	64.58	63.67	55.91
Profit	66.56	66.89	73.16
Revenue	8800	9 061	37 744
Costs	4 787	4 419	19 133
Profit	4 013	4 642	18 611

100-443886

performance... during...

1520

CRICKET: A MISTY DAY AT LORD'S WHEN STROKES WERE AS RARE AS BUTTERFLIES

Emburey enjoys himself in Middlesex win

By Alan Ross
S. Middlesex (23 pts) beat Middlesex (4) by 180

It was never much doubt that Middlesex would win this match and they did so in a manner that was almost comical. Emburey, who had been out of the team for some time, was the star of the show, scoring 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings. Middlesex were bowled out for 180 in the first innings and 180 in the second. Emburey was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Lancashire players are injured

By Richard Stratton
Lancashire (6 pts) beat Lancashire (4) by 180

Lancashire players are injured. The team has been hit by a series of injuries, including a broken leg for one of the main batsmen. The team is struggling to field a strong side.

Foster ends Glamorgan resistance

By Alan Ross
S. Glamorgan (24 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by 180

Foster ended Glamorgan resistance. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Richards revels in acting role

By Alan Ross
S. Somerset (24 pts) beat Somerset (4) by 180

Richards revels in acting role. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

By Lewine Mair
S. Middlesex (23 pts) beat Middlesex (4) by 180

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Surrey should still be in trophy hunt

By Ian Tarrant
Surrey should still be in trophy hunt. The team has been hit by a series of injuries, including a broken leg for one of the main batsmen. The team is struggling to field a strong side.

Kent rage against the light

By Peter Ball
S. Kent (24 pts) beat Kent (4) by 180

Kent rage against the light. The team has been hit by a series of injuries, including a broken leg for one of the main batsmen. The team is struggling to field a strong side.

Foster ends Glamorgan resistance

By Alan Ross
S. Glamorgan (24 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by 180

Foster ended Glamorgan resistance. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Richards revels in acting role

By Alan Ross
S. Somerset (24 pts) beat Somerset (4) by 180

Richards revels in acting role. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

By Lewine Mair
S. Middlesex (23 pts) beat Middlesex (4) by 180

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Greenidge clinches victory

By Ian Tarrant
S. Hampshire (24 pts) beat Hampshire (4) by 180

Greenidge clinches victory. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Greenidge clinches victory

By Ian Tarrant
S. Hampshire (24 pts) beat Hampshire (4) by 180

Greenidge clinches victory. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Richards revels in acting role

By Alan Ross
S. Somerset (24 pts) beat Somerset (4) by 180

Richards revels in acting role. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

By Lewine Mair
S. Middlesex (23 pts) beat Middlesex (4) by 180

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

By Lewine Mair
S. Middlesex (23 pts) beat Middlesex (4) by 180

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke. The batsman scored 134 runs in the first innings and 134 in the second. He was the only batsman to score 100 in both innings.

Smith wins on 'replica' of old Mattie Brown

By Jenny MacArthur
Smith wins on 'replica' of old Mattie Brown. The horse won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Smith wins on 'replica' of old Mattie Brown

By Jenny MacArthur
Smith wins on 'replica' of old Mattie Brown. The horse won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success. The young rider won the race by a large margin, beating all its rivals.

Pentagon to hold big military manoeuvres in Honduras

From Philip Tansman
(NYT) Washington

The Reagan Administration, as a warning to Cuba and Nicaragua, is planning two big military exercises within the next four weeks in Central America and the Caribbean.

Officials said that the exercises, which will involve ground, air and naval forces, would be officially described as routine. They said privately, however, that they had recently been ordered by the White House, and were intended to signal that the United States has the means to stop the shipment of military supplies from Cuba to Nicaragua.

President Reagan has not ruled out the possibility of establishing a military quarantine around Nicaragua at a later date, according to senior officials.

They added that the President and his advisers regarded a quarantine as a last resort if other forms of diplomatic and military pressure failed to persuade the Cubans to stop the shipments.

Mr Casper Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, has said that a blockade of Nicaragua would require a major commitment of United States forces, and defence Department officials, many of whom oppose such a move, have argued that it would drain American military resources from other parts.

In a speech on Monday, President Reagan said that more Cuban

Renewed fighting in Nicaragua

Nicaragua has reported fresh fighting deep inside its territory after alleging that Honduras has massed nearly 12,000 US-backed troops along its northern border. (Reuter reports from Managua). The Defence Minister gave details of new clashes on Monday night, only hours before the fourth anniversary of Nicaragua's left-wing revolution.

Nicaraguan right-wing rebels, described as "freedom fighters" by President Reagan, predicted large-scale attacks to coincide with the anniversary. The Defence Ministry said that 27 rebels and one Nicaraguan soldier died in three separate clashes in the central department of Matagalpa and in Yelaya, on the Caribbean coast.

and Soviet supplies had arrived in Nicaragua and this could not be allowed to continue. The Administration has accused Nicaragua of transferring the supplies to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Officials said that the land exercises, which will take place in Honduras, would be similar to joint American-Honduran manoeuvres last autumn. In which United States Air Force aircraft carried Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua.

Berlinguer seeking new set-up in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome

President Pertini of Italy, is due to begin formal consultations with political leaders today about whom to invite to form a new government.

The general opinion is that his first choice will have to be Signor Bettino Craxi, Secretary of the Socialist Party. The Christian Democrats, who remain the largest party despite their losses at the general election last month, have not publicly objected to the prospect of a Socialist prime minister.

At their national council on Monday, Signor Craxi, the Christian Democratic Party Secretary, did not mention any names. He stated that he would want the formation of a five-party coalition, with the Communists kept distinctly in opposition.

At the same time Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, told his Central Committee that he would oppose the formation of another coalition which in his opinion had proved inadequate to meet the country's difficulties.

Mystery illness

Madrid (AFP) - Four senior Spanish Army officers, including a general, have died recently of a mysterious "respiratory infection" which has been compared to Legionnaire's Disease, the press reported.



The kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi, aged 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee (above, right), have threatened to kill her today unless Mehmet Ali Agca, (also pictured above), the Turkish gunman who attempted to assassinate the Pope two years ago, is freed (Reuter reports from Rome).

A special telephone link, with a secret dialling code, was set up for the kidnappers to contact Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican Secretary of State, but no message was received. No firm proof has yet been given that the alleged kidnappers are holding the girl.

Unita attacks in Angola could endanger Britons

By Patricia Clogh

The lives of British security men working in diamond mines in north-eastern Angola could be endangered in attacks planned by Unita, the Angolan insurgent movement, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, a British member of the European Parliament, said yesterday.

Sir James, who had just returned from a five-day fact-finding visit to Unita with three other MEPs, said its leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi, told them he had 3,000 well-armed troops preparing to attack the mines, which are in a Government-controlled area.

Mr Savimbi, he said, was very worried about the Britons who had been brought in to try and stem smuggling. He was anxious that they should come to no harm.

He said he was planning to warn the Foreign Office and De Beers, the diamond company which still owns a small share in the nationalized mines. A spokesman for De Beers said all was quiet so far in the area.

Why Bombay resists tide of change

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

There is a positive passion in India, as in many former colonial countries, to rename roads, places, buildings, and towns.

Curzon Road in Delhi is now called after Mahatma Gandhi's wife. Chowringhee Road in Calcutta is officially entitled Jawaharlal Nehru Road. Marine Drive in Bombay is called on maps, and almost nowhere else, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road. Benares is called Varanasi. Poona had become Pune, and even Baroda has become Vadodra.

But a move to change the name of the biggest commercial centre of them all is being resisted. Bombay contributes almost a third of the total income tax collected in the country, and half of the customs and excise duty. It provides ten per cent of the nation's employment and 13 per cent of its factory output.

Who would recognize it, the objectors cry, if you called it "Mumbai"?

The first inhabitant of one of the seven islands that make up the present day metropolis was a little-known goddess called Mumbadevi. Fishermen from the Koli tribe, who inhabited its monsoon-green slopes, and whose descendants still hawk their wares around the tarmac and concrete of today, called their home Mumbai in her honour.

When the Portuguese arrived in the sixteenth century and received the right to establish a

trading post there from the local sultan they turned the name to Bom Bahia - good bay.

A century later Catherine de Braganza married Charles II of England, and to enhance her attraction in his eyes brought Bom Bahia with her as dowry. It was short work to anglicize it to Bombay.

In Marathi and Gujarati, the local tongues, the city is still known as Mumbai. Only in English is it Bombay. A local party of Marathi regionalists called Shiv Sena (named after the robber baron who became ruler of the area, held off both the Moguls and the British and so became a local hero) moved that the name be changed officially.

The proposal has received serious backing, but was eventually turned down by the central Government on the ground that the city had risen to world importance as Bombay and so it should stay that way.

There the matter rests, but not for long. A leader of the Shiv Sena has promised to continue the struggle. After all, he says, if Peking can still attain world recognition as Beijing why should Bombay do less.

Prisoners swap

Bangkok (Reuters) - China and Vietnam have exchanged detainees, according to the Vietnam news agency. It said 13 Chinese, arrested for intruding into Vietnamese territory, were exchanged for 10 Vietnamese.

Cancun on talks agenda

From John Carrin, Mexico City

In a prompt response to the Contadora group's summit meeting in Cancun on Sunday, the foreign ministers of four Central American countries were to meet for talks yesterday in Guatemala.

The Guatemalan government announced on Monday that the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica would meet their Guatemalan counterpart to discuss the latest developments in Central

America, a clear reference to the "Cancun Declaration for Peace" put out by the Contadora Presidents on Sunday.

Nicaragua, the fifth Central American country involved in the regional crisis, was not to be represented at the meeting. Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, was attending the celebrations in Managua of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

Kissinger selection draws fire

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

Old liberal and conservative foes of Dr Henry Kissinger yesterday assailed his appointment as head of a presidential commission on Central America.

The former Secretary of State, whose views on the region coincide broadly with President Reagan's, quietly disappeared from public view as the controversy flared.

The bipartisan commission has been given a mandate to make recommendations on United States policy in Central America by December 1, but there is little likelihood that any notable shift in direction will be mooted.

Dr Kissinger opposes any cut in United States military aid to El Salvador and would favour a military presence on the Honduras-Nicaraguan border if present American aid to rebels in Nicaragua were to prove untenable.

The flurry caused by Dr Kissinger's appointment came as no surprise, given the extensive controversy he provoked as National Security Adviser to President Nixon and as Secretary of State under Mr Nixon and President Ford.

Mr Richard Viguerie, publisher of *The Conservative Digest* and a leading right-wing Washington activist, said Dr Kissinger "was the nation's No 1 foreign policy official when US foreign policy virtually collapsed, leading to the loss of Angola, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia".

Mr Howard Baker, the Senate Republican leader, was heavy in his praise of Dr Kissinger but Mr Clement Zablocki, the Democratic chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, said the appointment would not help Mr Reagan regain credibility with the American people.

Delay likely on Argentine war report

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

The report on Argentina's conduct of the Falklands war prepared by a military commission of inquiry, which is due to be completed this month, may be delayed yet again.

The inter-forces commission, headed by a retired officer, General Benjamin Rattenbach, has been investigating the conduct of the military junta and senior officials during the South Atlantic conflict last year. Sources close to the commission have described its preliminary findings as "damning" for former President Leopoldo Galtieri and his two junta colleagues, as well as for Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the former Foreign Minister.

According to the leaks, the commission's report could lead to the demotion of General Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, and Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo.

An internal Navy document obtained by a journalist suggests that publication of the report should be delayed. It says that its publication before the next General Assembly of the United Nations, due in New York in September, could weaken Argentina's international position.

If the report is delayed in this way, it is likely to be placed in the hands of a new civilian administration. Elections in Argentina are due in October.

● Peron confusion: Reports that Señora Isabel Peron, the former President and widow of General Juan Domingo Peron, is preparing a political comeback have sown confusion among the Party's presidential hopefuls.

Señora Peron has been living in exile in Spain, and is now on holiday in the coastal resort of Fuengirola. So far she has not intervened in the party's internal battle over the presidential nomination prior to next October's elections.

Britain has very bad day at bridge

From Keith Stanley, Wiesbaden

Britain had a very bad day in the open bridge championship, losing by 5-15 to a good Israeli side and then being outplayed by an excellent Norwegian team minus 3-20. However, morale has not suffered and at half time in round five Britain lead Finland by 32 IMPs.

The highlight of the other matches in round four was the clash between Italy and Spain, two of the leading teams at this early stage. Italy won 17-3 to move into second place behind France.

Round four: Hungary 6, Romania 14; Netherlands 11, Finland 9;

Switzerland 16, Belgium 4; Britain 3, Norway 20; Lebanon 20, Sweden 0; Turkey 10, Israel 10; Austria 8, Portugal 12; Italy 17, Spain 3; Luxembourg 0, Poland 20; France 17, Iceland 2; Denmark 7, Ireland 13; Germany 14, Yugoslavia 6.

Standings after four rounds: 1. France 68; 2. Italy 63; 3. Norway 58; 4. Switzerland 56; 5. Spain 55; 6. Poland 53; 7. Belgium 49; 10. Ireland 48; 11. Austria 43; 13. Hungary 41; 14. Germany 38; Romania 38; 16. The Netherlands 33; 17. Turkey 28; 18. Finland 23; 19. Yugoslavia 21; 20. Portugal 20; 21. Britain 19; 22. Luxembourg 18; 23. Sweden 15; 24. Iceland 10.

A cheque book with interest?

Now Abbey National

CHEQUE-SAVE

checks out even better.



These rates are variable. * Equivalent gross rate where income tax is paid at the basic rate of 30%.

Since Abbey National introduced Cheque-Save, the idea of paying interest on a cheque account seems to be spreading.

Quite right too. But before being tempted by anything else, you should check it out very carefully against Cheque-Save. Because, having got Cheque-Save established, we're now in a position to fine tune it a little.

The new interest rates are displayed above. You'll find them

hard to match. And the rest of the new package you won't match anywhere.

ONLY £100 TO GET IN!

With Cheque-Save you can start enjoying the right of interest on your current cash with a deposit of as little as £100. (Check that with other schemes).

NO NEED TO PAY CHARGES

There's nothing to fork out each month. There are no charges - except for any stopped cheques and

any cheques you may use when there's less than £100 in the account. For any such cheques - and such cheques only - you'll be charged £1.

NO FUSS. NO RESTRICTIONS.

There's no restriction on the number of cheques you can use. No minimum withdrawal. And a passbook enables you to draw cash at any branch without charge.

If Cheque-Save sounds right to you, fill in the coupon. And discover a better way to pay and save.

To Dept. C.S.4, Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

Please send me full details of the Cheque-Save Account ☐
Please arrange for me to discuss Cheque-Save Account at my local branch in _____ (tick appropriate box)

Full Name _____
Address _____

Postcode _____

Daytime Tel. No. _____ T66

ABBEY NATIONAL MONEY SERVICE Get the Abbey Habit

You can't keep a good car down

1st

**FAMILY SALOON
FORD
SIERRA**

Current
Sierra prices
from £4974

Car illustrated:
Sierra 2.3 Ghia
at £8910 with:-

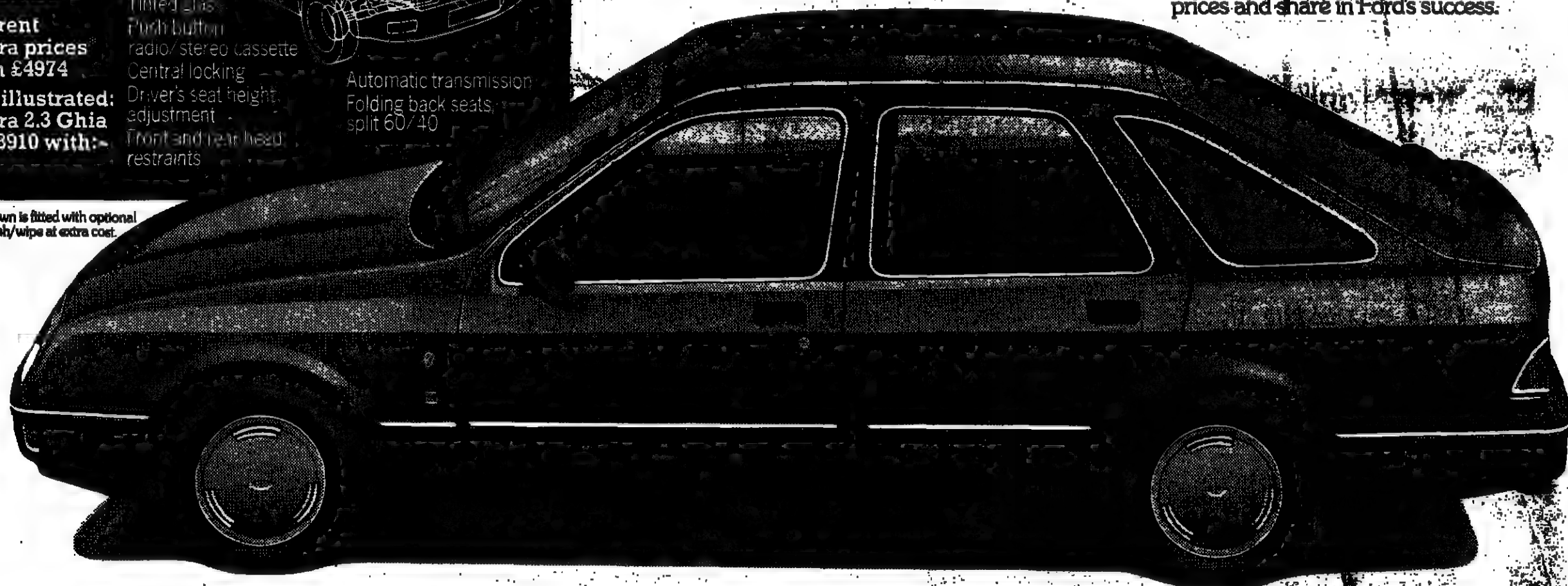
Electrically operated,
heated/driver mirror
Electric tailgate release
Out-pile carpet

Tilting/sliding glass
sunroof
Electric front windows
Graphic warning system
Halogen headlamps
Polycarbonate
bumpers

Timed glass
Push button
radio/stereo cassette
Central locking
Driver's seat height
adjustment
Front and rear head
restraints

Automatic transmission
Folding back seats
split 60/40

Car shown is fitted with optional
rear wash/wipe at extra cost.



Yet again, Ford are top of the charts. Sierra is the best selling car in Britain this year. Escort, Capri and Granada are the best selling cars in their classes. And more Fiestas have been sold since 1977 than any other hatchback.

To cap it all, this June, the Escort, Sierra and Fiesta were the three best selling cars in Britain. And the Capri and Granada were both top of their class. Again.

All of which is good news for Ford. But how does our success affect you, our customers?

Well, it has had one pleasant side effect. It has enabled us to hold our prices steady.

We've actually had only one small price increase since November 1981, in spite of continuing increases in our costs.

And in the meantime, we've added a great deal of standard equipment to our cars.

But you can't keep a good car down forever. By mid-August our prices will have to go up.

So, if you're planning to buy a new 'A' registered Ford, see your Ford dealer now. You still have a chance to get one at today's prices and share in Ford's success.

1st

**SMALL
HATCHBACK
FORD FIESTA**

Current
Fiesta prices
from £3389

Car illustrated:
Fiesta Finesse
with Special
Option Pack
from £4232 with:-

Radio/stereo cassette
Bodyside stripe
Locking fuel tank cap

Remote control
driver's door mirror
Halogen headlamps
Driving lamps
with overriders

Tailgate wash/wipe
Adjustable head rests
Centre console with
quartz clock
Laminated windscreen
Tilting/removable glass
sunroof
Four spoke steering wheel

Special trim
Loadspace
carpet



1st
MEDIUM
HATCHBACK
FORD
ESCORT

Current
Escort prices
from £4082
Car illustrated:
Escort GLX
at £4578 with:-

1st
EXECUTIVE
CLASS
FORD
GRANADA

Current
Granada prices
from £7135

Car illustrated:
Granada 2.8 Ghia
at £10399 with:-

1st

**MEDIUM
HATCHBACK
FORD
ESCORT**

Current
Escort prices
from £4062

Car illustrated:
Escort XR3i
at £6278 with:-

Low profile tyres
5-speed gearbox
1.6 fuel injected engine

Self-adjusting tappets
Front and rear spoilers
Tailgate wash/wipe
Alloy road wheels
Halogen headlamps

Electronic
warning systems
Multi-function clock
Body coloured bumpers
with overriders
Remote control mirrors

Wheel arch air deflectors
Electric ignition

Car shown is fitted with
optional head restraint
pads at extra cost.



1st

**SPORTS
COUPE
FORD CAPRI**

Current Capri
prices from £4995
Car illustrated:
Capri 2.8 Injection
at £8306 with:-

7" alloy wheels with ultra
low profile tyres
5-speed gearbox
Sports steering wheel
Tilting/sliding sunroof
6 dial instrumentation
Brake failure
warning system
Tinted glass

Rear seat
belts
2.8 V6 fuel
injected engine
Front and
rear spoilers

Split
rear seat
Lowered suspension
Stereo radio/cassette
with electric aerial
Four halogen headlamps



1st

**EXECUTIVE
CLASS
FORD
GRANADA**

Current
Granada prices
from £7135

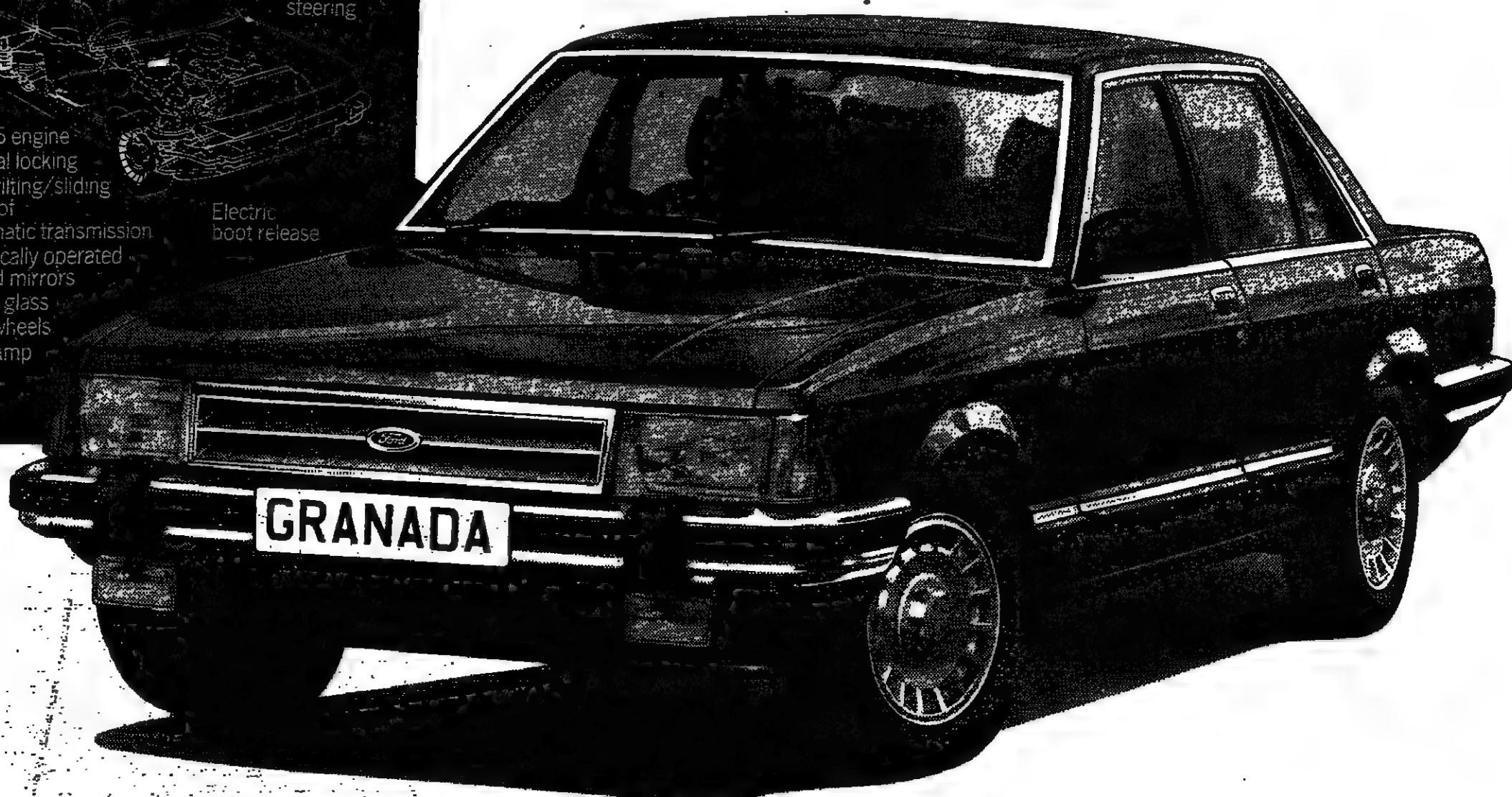
Car illustrated:
Granada 2.8 Ghia
at £10399 with:-

2.8 V6 engine
Central locking
Steel tilting/sliding
sunroof
Automatic transmission
Electrically operated
heated mirrors
Tinted glass
Alloy wheels
Headlamp
wash

Electric windows
Power assisted
steering

Electric
boot release

Car shown is fitted with optional
front fog lamps at extra cost.



SPECTRUM

Peter and John each have three children and like Mozart. Jean and Jean both hate thunder and love fudge. These are identical twins, separated at birth, and they fascinate scientists with the insights they provide into heredity and environment. Alan Hamilton and Richard Evans hear the tales of five reunited pairs.

The two of us . . .

When one of his students at the University of Minnesota brought Professor Thomas Bouchard a newspaper cutting, he was intrigued. It was the story of a pair of twins who had been reunited after 30 years of separation, and the coincidences were remarkable. They were extraordinarily alike and they both married not only first wives with the same name, but second wives with the same name.

It was a rare find, and Professor Bouchard invited the pair to the university in Minneapolis for an exhaustive series of medical and psychological tests. He realized that siblings of identical biological origin but entirely different upbringings could provide fruitful research into the overgreen argument over whether heredity or environment determines character.

The publicity surrounding that first case in 1979 brought many more pairs of reunited twins to the professor's door; he has now conducted detailed studies of 36 pairs of fraternal twins and 14 pairs of identical twins, many

of them supplied by an English social worker, John Stroud.

Stroud, an official of Hertfordshire County Council social services department, has reunited 26 pairs of twins separated at birth or soon after, usually as a result of adoption of one or both of the pair. In almost every case the twins have been delighted to rediscover each other.

But after separation lasting as much as 50 years, are twins still as alike as peas in a pod? Even twins raised together can be far from identical in looks, character and temperament. But when *The Times* recently brought together 10 of the pairs reunited by Stroud, their stories were full of parallels and coincidences.

They are a unique group, their circumstances largely the product of the early years of adoption in the 1920s and 1930s when the separation of orphaned, unwanted or illegitimate twins was not uncommon. Nowadays social workers would separate twins only in the most exceptional cases, so the stories of the Stroud twins are a rare record.



When Jean and Jean were reunited in 1981, after 51 years, they found they had been living only 25 miles apart in Essex, one in Harlow and the other in Great Harfield.

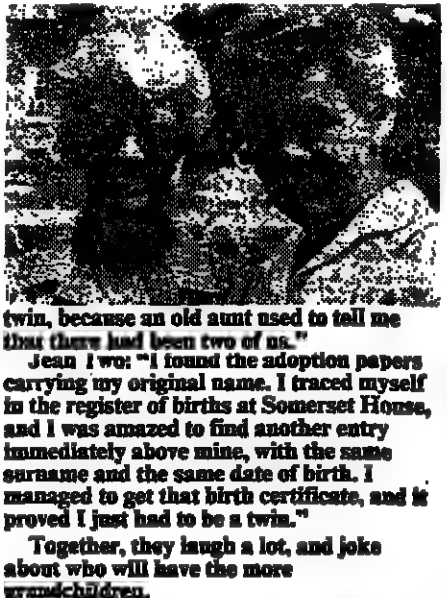
They also found that they had married within six months of each other, to a Robert and a Roland, had their first children within three days, and now have three grandsons and one granddaughter each. Both discovered that they love rich tea biscuits and fudge and hate thunder-storms, measles and spiders.

Jean and Jean were born in Edmonton, north London. Jean One, the elder by half an hour, remained at home while Jean Two, who had been christened Yvonne, was adopted and given the name by her new parents in Enfield.

Jean Two: "I have no idea why I was adopted. Father was a Belgian, and a bit of a mysterious character."

Jean One, laughing: "Perhaps nobody wanted me; they probably thought I was the runt one."

Jean One: "I knew I had been born a



Dorrie Breeden knew for as long as she can remember that she had a twin sister named Peggy, but it was only in May last year that they were reunited - more than 53 years after being separated in an east London workhouse.

They were born in 1928 during the depression, their mother an unmarried domestic servant, their father a Scottish merchant seaman. Dorrie, who had fair hair, was adopted within three weeks by a woman who had lost her own daughter and advertised for a similar little girl as a replacement. Peggy was sent to a children's home before being adopted.

After the 1976 law enabling adopted children to trace their real parents, Dorrie started the search for her twin. Different newspapers, television programmes and the Salvation Army were approached, without success. Then John Stroud heard of the quest and put them in touch. Both say they feel they have known each other all their lives.

With Peggy living in Pontefract and Dorrie in Southend, the only big differences between them appear to be due to the



North/South divide. Peggy votes Labour, Dorrie Conservative. "We have got so much in common," says Dorrie. "The only alcohol either of us drinks is a snowball, and only on high days and holidays. You wouldn't normally pick up the phone and speak to someone you'd never seen or spoken to before for half an hour, non-stop," says Dorrie. "But we did when we were first put in touch. It was just gabble, gabble, gabble," added Peggy. Dorrie: "The only thing Peggy wanted to know was if I was fat or not? When I said 'yes', she was as happy as a lark."

When Peter Clark and John Watts are either side of a room, they do not strike you instantly as twins. When they are together, they could not be anything else. Their mannerisms are too alike, such as the slowly developing grin when they tell a story or the frown-and-pause before they answer a serious question.

Yet these two middle-aged men met for the first time only two and a half years ago, in November 1980.

Tall, slim and well-groomed but casual, it was easy to pigeon-hole them on first encounter as perhaps doctors or solicitors.

"In fact, I'm the man from the Pru," Peter Clark said with that hesitant smile. "I'm an accountant," added his brother John.

The events that led to their reunion were set in train by Peter's wife Joan, after she had persuaded a difficult husband to let her try. All of which was to add up to a big surprise for John Watts because he had no idea that he had a twin.

The search began with a letter to the vicar of Lambourne, in Berkshire, the parish in which the boys were born. But John's adopted parents lived in North



London. The first real clue to his whereabouts came from a search of the electoral roll at Camden town hall.

But John had moved to a village in Cambridgeshire. By chance, the landlady of the house in which he had last lived in North London had kept a letter written seven years before his sister-in-law made her inquiries.

They each have three children. Their tastes are shared in music (Mozart and Beethoven), biographical books, documentary television programmes and gardening as a hobby.

Barbara Herbert and Daphne Goodship are, right down to their individually crooked little fingers, like the proverbial two peas in a pod.

Nicknamed the Giggle Sisters because of their constant outbursts of identical, raucous laughter, they walk, talk, dress and behave as if one. Blue is their favourite colour, for example; both love reading, family sagas in particular, and each buys the same novel at the same time, without the other's knowledge. . . .

The virtually endless list of similarities might seem to suggest the couple having been inseparable all their lives. Instead, they were reunited for the first time in May 1979 - almost 40 years after they were born, 12 minutes apart, in Hammersmith hospital.

Their Finnish mother had travelled to England months before the outbreak of war intending to learn English, only to find she was eight weeks pregnant. Within weeks of their birth the two girls were separated and adopted.

Yet when they met on Kings Cross station four years ago it was as though the huge gap in their lives had never existed.

"It was like two friends meeting, as though we had always known each other," started Daphne.

"I was, by chance, standing right opposite the carriage she was in when the train stopped. I just said 'Hi'; it was as cool and calm as that," continued Barbara.

The twins have an uncanny habit throughout a conversation of one starting a sentence, the other completing it, and then, often as not, both saying "Yes" in unison.

"We got an uncanny feeling, which is getting worse," Daphne observes. "The last time I was down staying with Barbara, she was talking to a friend. I was in a state where I felt as though I was up in the air looking down on myself. It was as though I was up in the air and Barbara was me, talking. It lasted a few seconds. It was uncanny . . . and I didn't like it."

Ask them what they have in common and they are in their element. Barbara went to school in the small Hampshire village of Silchester; years later Daphne and her husband moved to the area and four of their five children went to the same school. They both last moved house in 1976; their halls are the same colour; they have the same furniture; both have gardens with steps going down. . . .

Emily Irene Pugh and Alice Sheila Pugh were farmed out to separate adoptive parents when their mother died 10 days after their birth. The nine other children in the family stayed with their father. Emily became Jean Hadley and Alice became Sheila Barrell; they were reunited 16 months ago after 46 years.

Jean: "I wasn't at all happy when we were first brought together. It was the first time that I found out I'd been adopted, and I had grown so fond of my adoptive mother that I hated being told that she was not my real mother."

Sheila: "I always knew that I had been adopted; my new family never made any secret of it. And I always knew that I had a twin. I decided to try and trace her after seeing a TV programme about twins."

The two bear little physical resemblance, and have found few common traits, apart from a strong dislike of sewing. Jean is married with children, Sheila is single.

Jean: "Sheila is much more placid and sedate than I am, but I'm sure she has got a lot cheekier since she met me."

Sheila: "I have become a lot more confident since I met Jean."

Chain mail under the microscope

A magnifying apparatus has been turned on to the magnificent Anglo-Saxon helmet from York's Coppergate site, which last July was subjected to computerized tomography (a medical X-ray technique) on the body scanner in the local hospital. This time the object was to examine the curian of chain mail that hung from the back of the helmet to protect the wearer's neck.

The rings are only a few millimetres in diameter, and the York Archaeological Trust was anxious to find out how they were made.

There were, it was found, two kinds of rings in alternating rows. The first were made by bending a short length of iron wire into a circle, flattening the ends and punching a rivet hole through, which was then closed with a minuscule rivet. The problem with



these rings was that the metal on either side of the rivet hole was very thin, and tended to snap.

The second kind of ring was more sophisticated: the ends of the wire were overlapped and then forged together, giving a scarfed joint of great strength which is difficult to detect even with the X-ray photographs enlarging the rings to hundreds of times their actual size.

The helmet itself has become the cause of a local controversy. It is at present at the British Museum, where it is undergoing various

analyses and some conservation treatment; since the York City Council has gone against expert archaeological and museological advice in insisting that the helmet be displayed in the Castle Museum, just outside the medieval city wall, the BM is charging it for the work done to make the piece displayable.

Cast iron

Another piece of ironworking research is reported from central China, where a number of stack-casting moulds and kilns in which the moulds were made have been excavated. In stack-casting, moulds are piled one above the other, and the molten iron trickles down from the "gate" at the top and fills up the moulds from the bottom. The spare metal that solidifies in the runners and sprues leading to the moulds is then broken off and the objects cleaned for despatch and use.

The Chinese used a "white" cast iron, high in carbon, and thus very hard, and consequently needed to keep the runners and sprues as narrow as possible to avoid enormous effort in breaking off the implements themselves. They accomplished this by heating the moulds in a kiln, and pouring in the molten iron while the mould was still hot.

The archaeologists at Wenxian in Henan, on the Huang-he River cleaned sets of the moulds of 2,000 years of dirt, relocated them with a protective layer of straw mud, and then heated them.

In the first experiment they were kept at a temperature of 300° centigrade for five hours before the molten iron was poured in. The resulting castings were found to be of low quality, with large holes and excessive shrinkage. Next, the moulds were heated to 600° centigrade for six hours, then allowed to cool to 300° before the iron was poured. All the castings were of high quality except a set of key wedges, which were quite thick, and could apparently have done with a bit more heat.

Another interesting discovery at Wenxian was a master mould: from which as many as 10,000 copies could have been made before the

master showed serious wear. Assembly line production has a longer history than we think.

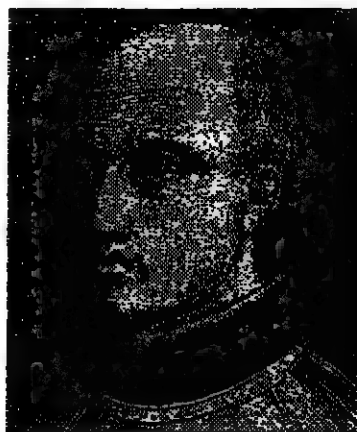
Phosphorus clues

The remains of prehistoric and later buildings can be confusing palimpsests of postholes: how can we work out the plans of the former structures and tell what they were used for?

One answer recently suggested is to sample for organic phosphorus: this is deposited within a living site by the gradual build-up of plant debris, food remains, faeces and urine. At the Romano-British farmstead site of Cefn Graeanog in Gwynedd, North Wales, J. S. Conway of the University College of North Wales at Bangor took soil samples at one-metre intervals from the floors of the excavated huts, and also from neighbouring fields, and then measured the total phosphorus content. The "contour maps" showing phosphorus levels were then subjected to the statistical manipulation of Trend Surface Analysis, which examined the variability in phosphorus distribution.

In one building the occupation was found to be confined to the central portion, suggesting beds or benches around the walls, and also indicating the location of the doorway. In another, a high level of phosphorus across the middle suggested two animal stalls, with a central drain down which animal urine flowed. A low level at one end is seen as the site of a manger which would prevent the animals trampling and evacuating there. A third building had two hearths marked by high phosphorus levels.

Occupation of buildings in general led to high phosphorus, while yards had low levels: even where functions cannot be as well documented as they were at Cefn Graeanog, postholes and phosphorus together should make the definition of ancient buildings much easier.



Lice on ice

One of man's less welcome cohabitants, the body louse, has been identified from a site in Greenland. Recently lice were divided into two species, the head and body louse (with suggestion that the latter may have evolved from the former as clothing was invented), and although head lice are known from Egyptian mummies, from prehispanic Peru, and from a palaeolithic site in Utah, remains of the body louse have rarely been found.

The specimen from Kilaesarfik, probably the Sandnes of the Viking sagas, is unlikely to have lived along one parasitologist earlier this century recorded a total of 10,428 lice from a single shirt, and Thomas A. Becker's hair shirt after his murder was reported to be heavily infested.

Head or tales

A little matter of a quarter of a million years is causing some disagreement among students of the earliest inhabitants of Europe. A recent suggestion that the famous, almost complete, skull from Tautavel in south-west

France was much older than first thought has caused much Gallic satisfaction. Two methods of measuring the behaviour of electrons trapped in a calcite lattice, known as thermoluminescence (TL) and electron spin resonance (ESR), have been used, and the Franco-Japanese team led by Yuji Yokoyama have claimed that the Tautavel skull dates to at least half a million years ago, and perhaps to as much as 700,000 years. In contrast, our own Swanscombe Skull from Kent, in the Natural History Museum, is thought to be a mere 250,000 years old.

Unfortunately for the entente cordiale, some scientists think the Tautavel skull is only about the same age as Swanscombe, and some of them are British. Dr Ann Winde, a TL specialist at Cambridge, has reviewed the conflicting claims, and points out that the earlier set of TL and ESR results would indicate a date of about 200,000 years for a travertine just above the archaeological deposit. The new method of ESR dating used by Yokoyama and his associates involves heating the sample, and not everybody agrees that this is a good idea; nor does the dismissal of one set of TL dates as too young (compared with their new measurements) by Yokoyama's team bring agreement. As Dr Winde notes in a recent review for Nature, "Dating of European Middle Pleistocene hominid remains is a highly controversial affair, and an emotive issue."

Dating pottery

Thermoluminescence (TL) dating has been producing interesting results, and in this case agreement with other methods, from the other end of the Old World. At Wang of the Shanghai Industrial Hygiene Institute, have applied the method to ancient Chinese pottery and compared the ages obtained with those from radiocarbon dating, which is highly accurate for samples less than 10,000 years old.

Pottery from the early rice-growing village of Homou, near Shanghai, produced TL dates between 5,000 and 6,500 years ago, compared with radiocarbon dates of 5,400 to 6,200 years ago. One of the earliest pottery-making sites in China, at Zengpiyan in Guangxi Province, yielded TL dates of 8,000-

9,000 years ago and carbon dates of 7,700-9,000 years. The TL dates were obtained using what is called the "fine-grain" method, but as a check samples from Zengpiyan were also dated using the TL "quartz inclusion" technique, which measures larger pieces of quartz temper from the pottery fabric. This method gave seven dates ranging from 7,000 to 10,300 years ago.

Wang and Zhou conclude, reasonably enough that satisfactory dates can be obtained from TL alone.

Flints problem

TL dating, this time on flint tools, has cleared up a chronological problem in Dorset, on the early habitation site atop Hengistbury Head on the south side of Christchurch Harbour.

Two periods of occupation have been identified by archaeologists working there, and the Oxford TL laboratory (whose director, Dr Martin Aitken, has just been elected FRS) has produced dates averaging 12,500 plus/minus 1,150 years ago for the earlier, Palaeolithic occupation, and 9750 plus/minus 750 years ago for the succeeding Mesolithic. Both occupations were of hunters, living in the open.

Antler combs

It seems that Roman and medieval craftsmen preferred to use antler rather than the more available bone for making small objects such as combs, because antler was much tougher. Experiments using an Instron 1122 table testing-machine, usually used for industrial details, have shown that antler is 30 per cent more flexible than bone while being equally strong, and takes 2.7 times more energy to break. Antler combs were made with short toothed sections fastened side by side in between two plates, not for ease of replacement when some teeth broke, as had been suggested, but because only short sections could be made with the teeth cut along the grain rather than across it; antler, like bone, is much stronger and more flexible in the direction of the grain.

Norman Hammond

moreover... Miles Kington

Mirage at the bottom of the garden

If a journalist starts an article with the words: "In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather," it is a very good guarantee that between the time he writes the words and the time they appear in print, the weather will break and Britain become cool, wet and unendingly grey again. As we need the rain, though, I think it right to usher in a wet spell by using those very words.

In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather, gardeners need different advice from the usual tips about watering and hoeing. It's all very well telling them to throw washing-up water on the garden, but at a time when we are eating cherries and chieving cucumbers for every meal, there isn't a great deal of washing-up water around. So, here are a few real-tips for hot-weather gardeners.

Cactus, Yucca etc. Now is the time to root out rain-loving plants from your garden and replace them with desert growths such as cacti. The eight to ten foot high ones are the best, as they give a great deal of shade and flower delightfully every 30 years or so. They need no care or attention from gardeners: to put it another way, you can sit back in a deckchair reading a novel and when asked why you are not gardening, as you said you would, you can say: "On the contrary, I am engaged full-time in giving my succulents just the treatment they need."

Seeds. You have probably seen film on television of the Australian desert or the South African veldt full of brilliant flowers and then heard David Attenborough saying: "It only requires one shower of rain to turn an apparently empty desert into something like Kew gardens overnight." Now is the time to sow those flowers. And up to the BBC Natural History Unit, saying: "Please rush me a giant packet of David Attenborough desert seeds which lie dormant for many years and then grow full-size overnight! I have paid my licence fee, and bought his book."

Garden hoses. Hoses are only illegal at the moment if used for water. They can also be used quite legally to create a wonderful fairy-light effect. Thread them through your trees, winding electric cable around them and dangling light sockets at intervals. Turn them on at night, and hey presto - you have your own outdoor restaurant, just like that wonderful one you ate in one night in Ibiza and the children were so ill the next morning. Slip on the record you bought at the same time you know, the one which you had been under the stars since you got back from holiday.

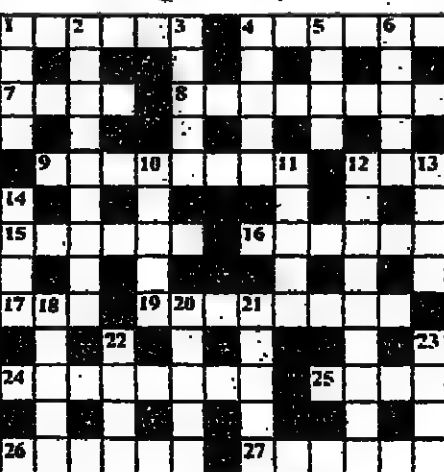
Grass. In many parts of the world such as Africa and the USA lawns have been replaced by picturesque, easy-to-tend stretches of sand. Simply buy sand and spread it over your lawn, creating a novel, truly equatorial vista. For added authentic effect, half-bury broken Roman columns, bleached antlers, or rusty relics of some long-forgotten battle. If your garden is big enough, you may even be lucky enough to have your own mirages. There is nothing quite so delightful on a hot summer day as crawling on hands and knees along your sandy garden, croaking: "Water, water!", then going indoors to make a jug of Pimms.

Drinking holes. This unending spell of hot, dry weather is very cruel on wildlife; remember to leave out a large bowl of water for any passing hyena, camel, vulture or desert fox. If at night you should hear a commotion or scuffling round the water, stay indoors and leave well alone. Animals do not always recognize their benefactors in the dark.

Palm trees. Palms do not generally grow well enough in Britain to produce edible fruit. Better and quicker to buy a few coconuts and leave them lying half-hidden round the estate. If you miscalculate your crawl through the garden and become genuinely stranded through heat and exhaustion, before you get to that Pimms you may well be grateful for a life-restoring draught of coconut milk.

Lost German tourists. German travellers are generally more intrepid than the rest of us, and some experts say that no stretch of sand is complete without at least one parched citizen of Hamburg. In my experience, though, they are more trouble than they are worth, as they usually bring their family to stay later, in gratitude for being rescued.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 107)



- ACROSS
- 1 Porray (6)
 - 4 Insult (6)
 - 7 Be silent (4)
 - 8 Engrave (5)
 - 9 Uncompromising policy (4,4)
 - 12 Gratuity (3)
 - 15 Glowing coal (6)
 - 16 Stretch tight (6)
 - 17 Perplex (3)
 - 19 Enraptured (8)
 - 24 Calm water (8)
 - 25 US coin (4)
 - 26 Accident (6)
 - 27 Messenger (6)
- DOWN
- 2 Rush (4)
 - 3 Litter container (5,3)
 - 5 Twist (5)
 - 6 Stone worker (5)
 - 8 Disinfective air (4)
 - 10 Jewish minister (5)
 - 11 Mournful chant (5)
 - 12 Additional (5)
 - 13 Custom (5)
 - 14 Coral bar (4)
 - 18 Willow tree (5)
 - 20 Task (5)
 - 21 Royal house (3)
 - 22 Beat (4)
 - 23 Low dam (4)

SOLUTION TO No 106

ACROSS: 1 Elapse 5 Firm 8 Alder 9 Crumple 11 Langlauf 13 Snip 15 Misanthropic 18 Lark 19 Demented 22 Outrage 23 Skimp 24 Ort 25 Tandem

DOWN: 2 Laden 3 Per 4 Encouragement 5 Pout 6 Impinge 7 Fault 10 Expo 12 Lamb 14 Laps 15 Monster 16 Alto 17 Adopt 20 Twine 21 Dart 23 Sin

WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

A blow-out in the Morgan

It's time last year I was having exactly the same as Morgan Prewitt's birthday party. I ignored advice then, to all our and must not repeat error this Saturday. Imperative has heightened (you only to compare the 1983 with the 1982 model to w that), but I have no confidence my resolve. More about Morgan as I can steel myself to describing indecipherable.

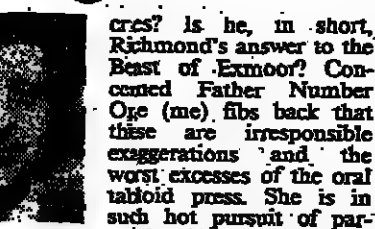
far greater moment is the fate of Mr Heaseman from Number 27 you may remember, was dead hence to Africa to be eaten cannon balls we had my fighter's assurance on this; and the nation to be honoured with the paragon of his flesh was Switzerland. Something has clearly gone wrong with the scheme, for there is H. now, walking down the road his Safeways bag, apparently as the worst for his experiences in Dark Continent. He looks the ne as ever, clanking along Pelham street-fashion, invisibly supported in the sky, I point him out to my ally Reliable Source, who is momentarily thrown for the first in her little life. She will come with an explanation soon, I have doubt.



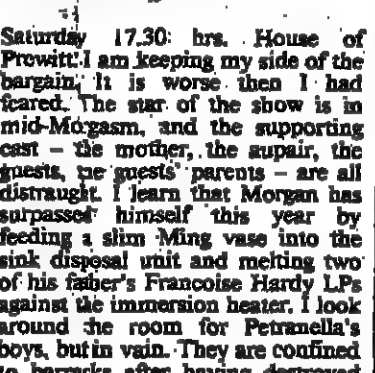
ow then: Morgan Prewitt. The variable say - as they always still fat people that he is a gluttonous as, but I know plain good when I see it. One should of course feel sorry for boys only in their late fives to have been born straight into a life of this kind, but I am afraid my sympathy goes to the other children who are victims of his uncontrollable rages - or Morgans as they are called hereabouts. His mother, would you believe, is a model and has gained the family monopoly on elegance, leaving him but obesity for her first (and it) born. Of the father little is known, save that he is an absentee co-scholar and has a skull marked in right public curls. Diamond and South Africa are often mentioned when his name crops up, and is true that he once harangued me in the school playground for stating that the MCC should not be that country. Easy to see where Morgans come from.

her Switzerland is not starving as papers say, or it is a nation of gourmet. My daughter now the Mr Heaseman was taken out the big kettle and sent home with the war too stringy. Some say as so simple, and it is with the that we can now close the woman file.

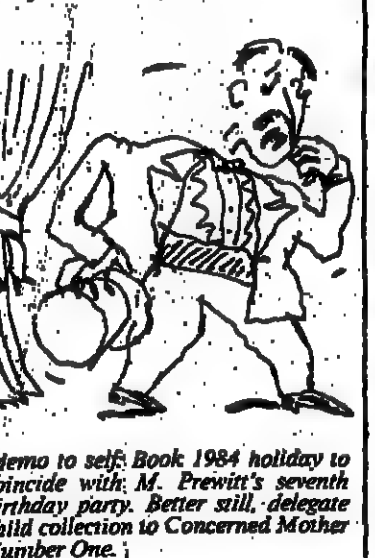
Prewitt File, alas, stays open. Mous Mother Number One (only only moved in) comes round and tries to know the following is it: that Morgan's party piece is ing on small girls' heads until cry? Does he really tear up the jury's paper tricks until he, too,



cross? Is he, in short, Richmond's answer to the Beast of Exmoor? Concerned Father Number One (me) fibs back that these are irresponsible exaggerations, and the worst excesses of the oral tabloid press. She is in such hot pursuit of parental solidarity that I agree to be represented - at junior level - at Morgan's party. What else could I do?



Concerned Mother Number One ups the stakes by coming round again and "offering" (her words) to take my children and hers to the wretched Morgans if I'll in turn pick them all up afterwards. With such "offers", who needs bailiffs?



Memo to self: Book 1984 holiday to coincide with Mr Prewitt's seventh birthday party. Better still, delegate child collection to Concerned Mother Number One.

The message to Mary Chamberlain from some of the Fenwomen whose lives she chronicled eight years ago was short and to the point: "Show your face in this village again and you'll be lynched."

In 1972 Isleham was a welcoming place. She had moved there from the city to buy a little land and "drop out with hens and goats." She ended up writing a classic. Her portrait of village life was the first book to be published by the Virago feminist imprint.

Isleham was an untidy village on the edge of the Fens. A landscape of flat land and hard lives. In Mary's eyes there were no roses round the door, or honey for tea.

At the time Akenfield was enjoying popularity and coloured the city-dweller's view of the country life. But where were all the women in Ronald Blythe's book? The chapters were mostly devoted to men: there were the craftsmen, officers and gentlemen, the orchard men - even God. Mary determined to redress the balance. The idea of Fenwomen - the feminist antidote to Akenfield - was born.

"History is as much about women bringing up a family on nine shillings a week as about men's deeds and diplomatic decisions". Over two years, with the aid of a tape recorder, she made history out of women's voices. She disguised the names of the women whose lives she recorded in detail, and changed the name of the village to Gisle.

Mary talked to three generations of women who told stories of marriage and childbirth, washing and cooking, glancing and wedding, stretching back more than 150 years. Their own feelings that their lives were less important than those of their husbands made her only more determined to set down their stories.

The older women talked about their girlhood. With little brothers and sisters to care for, it ended early. The little girls talked about growing older. They wanted to be nurses, hairdressers, mothers. The younger women talked about sex. That's what caused Mary Chamberlain's love affair with the village to turn sour.

A few days before publication, while the book reviewers were preparing favourable phrases - "strong and moving" (Sunday Times), "solid social history" (Times Educational Supplement) - two men visited the village. Mary, who had moved to a teaching job in Ipswich, was back showing friends around.

"One of the men pulled out a copy of the book and asked me if I'd seen it. Seen it? Of course, I wrote it. That was that: a quote and a picture of a smiling Mary, book in hand."

Next Sunday, under the headline "Why Mary Unveiled a Village's Love Secrets", and "There'll be Red Faces Down on the Farm When This Book Comes Out", the News of the World printed the sexual extracts from Fenwomen.

"We used to make love, before we was married, in front of the fire at his parents", recounted Petula Fryett. "I always used to spend the weekends with him and after his parents had gone to bed on a Saturday night, we'd do it then. It was nice and cosy, kind of romantic really. But now well, we go upstairs, and it's just bang, bang, bang and over with. Sometimes I wish he'd take me out to a meadow somewhere, and we'd do it there."

With confidences like these exposed, and the identity of the village revealed, Isleham turned on Mary. The anonymity I had promised the women was shattered, and one local paper spent the best part of a week trying to track down the people who had spoken so frankly about their sex lives.

"They picked on a married woman in the village who's real name was Petula - but she of course had nothing to do with the Petula in the book."

While this game of who's who (or who's sleeping with whom) was going on, the villagers felt betrayed. They saw my picture in the paper and assumed I had made thousands of pounds from selling their stories to the News of the World. In their eyes I had done it to sell more copies of my book. I had exploited them, not the paper.

She called a public meeting immediately to put her case. Tempers were high and the older people who had been outraged by the sex in the book sat with arms folded in the front row. "We're not reading that filth", said one. Others were perceived that they had not been mentioned.

"What moved me most was the attitude of Petula's husband. He had suffered more than most from teasing, particularly as the fictional Petula had remarked that they no longer had sex very often. Yet he stood up to defend me, and his speech turned the meeting right round."

Since then Mary has been back only once - quietly, to see friends. But this week, to coincide with the paperback publication of Fenwomen, she was to have returned to meet some of the women she had interviewed for the book. Until that message about lynching.

"The feeling in the village is still high after all this time", the postmistress told her. "There isn't much of a welcome here."

But providing she stays clear of the post office, that isn't true. "I was proud of Mary and the book", said

Wendy Davies, who was pictured on the cover of the original Fenwomen. "So was everyone else except for some old folk who still haven't forgotten the scandal. Even though the names were changed, we could identify nearly everybody in the book, but in a small village like this we all know everyone else's business anyway."

The real Petula said: "Please tell Mary we'd love to see her. Whatever happened wasn't her fault." "I have nothing against Mary", said Reg Watson, who was photographed reading the book above the caption "We had our pick of the girls" in the News of the World.

"I'd buy her a drink if she called in here", said one of the regulars at the Crown, who believed she would have got better stories from talking to the Fenmen.

Only in the post office does resentment appear to linger. The postmistress bore the brunt of the adverse publicity and she is curt: "The book was intended to be anonymous and it wasn't. That's all I've got to say."

But for most of the villagers, from the district nurse to the woman who gets up at dawn to pick flowers for the London markets, Mary the exploiter, Mary the exhibitionist - as a letter in the Cambridge Evening News called her - is forgotten. But Mary's former neighbour would be sure of a warm welcome.

Deirdre Fernand
Fenwomen by Mary Chamberlain is published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, price £4.95.

Forgiving the Fenwoman



Mary Chamberlain in Isleham eight years ago, before the storm broke. Feeling still runs high, but many would welcome her back.

The World printed the sexual extracts from Fenwomen.

"We used to make love, before we was married, in front of the fire at his parents", recounted Petula Fryett. "I always used to spend the weekends with him and after his parents had gone to bed on a Saturday night, we'd do it then. It was nice and cosy, kind of romantic really. But now well, we go upstairs, and it's just bang, bang, bang and over with. Sometimes I wish he'd take me out to a meadow somewhere, and we'd do it there."

With confidences like these exposed, and the identity of the village revealed, Isleham turned on Mary. The anonymity I had promised the women was shattered, and one local paper spent the best part of a week trying to track down the people who had spoken so frankly about their sex lives.

"They picked on a married woman in the village who's real name was Petula - but she of course had nothing to do with the Petula in the book."

While this game of who's who (or who's sleeping with whom) was going on, the villagers felt betrayed. They saw my picture in the paper and assumed I had made thousands of pounds from selling their stories to the News of the World. In their eyes I had done it to sell more copies of my book. I had exploited them, not the paper.

She called a public meeting immediately to put her case. Tempers were high and the older people who had been outraged by the sex in the book sat with arms folded in the front row. "We're not reading that filth", said one. Others were perceived that they had not been mentioned.

"What moved me most was the attitude of Petula's husband. He had suffered more than most from teasing, particularly as the fictional Petula had remarked that they no longer had sex very often. Yet he stood up to defend me, and his speech turned the meeting right round."

Since then Mary has been back only once - quietly, to see friends. But this week, to coincide with the paperback publication of Fenwomen, she was to have returned to meet some of the women she had interviewed for the book. Until that message about lynching.

"The feeling in the village is still high after all this time", the postmistress told her. "There isn't much of a welcome here."

But providing she stays clear of the post office, that isn't true. "I was proud of Mary and the book", said

Wendy Davies, who was pictured on the cover of the original Fenwomen. "So was everyone else except for some old folk who still haven't forgotten the scandal. Even though the names were changed, we could identify nearly everybody in the book, but in a small village like this we all know everyone else's business anyway."

The real Petula said: "Please tell Mary we'd love to see her. Whatever happened wasn't her fault." "I have nothing against Mary", said Reg Watson, who was photographed reading the book above the caption "We had our pick of the girls" in the News of the World.

"I'd buy her a drink if she called in here", said one of the regulars at the Crown, who believed she would have got better stories from talking to the Fenmen.

Only in the post office does resentment appear to linger. The postmistress bore the brunt of the adverse publicity and she is curt: "The book was intended to be anonymous and it wasn't. That's all I've got to say."

But for most of the villagers, from the district nurse to the woman who gets up at dawn to pick flowers for the London markets, Mary the exploiter, Mary the exhibitionist - as a letter in the Cambridge Evening News called her - is forgotten. But Mary's former neighbour would be sure of a warm welcome.

Deirdre Fernand
Fenwomen by Mary Chamberlain is published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, price £4.95.

Left: how the News of the World saw Mary's book and, above, Mary today, still with friends in the village.

Why Mary Unveiled a Village's Love Secrets

Left: how the News of the World saw Mary's book and, above, Mary today, still with friends in the village.

To the NHS, with thanks

Cross. So much for the myth about interminable waiting lists, queues and delays on the NHS.

The official clinic was over by this time and I saw the doctor in what, presumably, was his lunch break. I immediately confessed my neurosis about doctors, hospitals and all their associations - a problem many a private doctor has treated with barely concealed disdain. But the attitude of this doctor was one of total understanding.

The problem was an abdominal tumour whose existence I had refused to acknowledge and which had now grown to Guinness Book of Records proportions. I should have been admitted immediately, but the doctor appreciated that I had left an unattended dog at home, as well as

much urgent journalistic business and other commitments, so it was arranged that I should return at 9 pm.

I can barely tolerate sickness in myself and I could never be a witness to illness in others and I knew I would crack up completely in a hospital ward. Before I returned that evening I had already decided to hook my house, if necessary, and ask the consultant to attend me privately. In consideration of my problem, however, I had been assigned a private room and bathroom. So much for the myth about impersonal conveyor-belt treatment on the NHS.

None of my whims (no visitors, for example), were treated with the contempt they deserved. At all times the doctors and nurses were

enormously and consistently tolerant, patient and kind. The operation took place after two days of promptly executed tests.

The tumour was found to be malignant and will necessitate further surgery. I have now had time to ponder all the alternatives but I have chosen to return and continue treatment at Charing Cross.

I recognize my great fortune at living in the area covered by Charing Cross, a modern and largely unimposing hospital, and my even greater fortune at falling into the hands of particularly sympathetic and caring as well as skilful team of doctors. I doubt whether my experience is unique and it is certainly worth recording in defence of the NHS.

Anna Kythreotis

Penny Perrick meets a dissident's brave wife

Fighting for life

had spent the previous two his on aeroplanes and her brown hair hardly louder than a whisper. Exactly nine years since 32-year-old Anatoly Shcharansky last saw her husband, Anatoly, the imprisoned dissident, but she talks in him as if they parted Friday after nine years of being apart. Although, Anatoly was to leave Russia the day after her wedding.

he was in London last week to go to Britain not to sign the West human rights agreement. Madrid this September until the Russians detained in labour for trying to monitor the Helsinki human rights agreement. She had gone from Heathrow to Downing at for a 30-minute meeting with Thatcher, who expressed her sympathy for Anatoly's health and said she would issue to press for his release.

he night before, Anatoly had a Washington from Israel to American congressmen in an tight in support of her and. This was the year she had hoping to finish her course in art and art in Jerusalem, where now lives, but this was also the that Anatoly went on hunger to, in protest against not being to write to Anatoly or even to mention her name in any correspond-

lors that Shcharansky was a criminal and that Anatoly was not his real wife. He did not say why, if she wasn't his wife, this attractive young woman should choose to slog out her life in such a disruptive and exhausting way. Anatoly shrugged tired shoulders. "There is nothing that can really accuse me of, so they have to make things up."

vital's family did not tell her she was, wish until she was 16. The news had a deep emotional effect on her and she spent the next years finding out about the heritage she had not known was hers. When she and Anatoly decided to marry, they also decided they wanted to leave Russia for Israel. Fifteen days before their wedding day, which was set for July 4 1974, Anatoly disappeared along with other potential trouble-makers who, the Kremlin thought, might cause problems during President Nixon's visit to Moscow. Anatoly was told she must leave Russia within ten days. "I said I wouldn't go unless I could marry Anatoly first. They released him the day before our wedding and said

that if I left Russia he would join me six months later."

Two years later, her husband had still not been allowed to join her and Anatoly was refused permission to go back to Russia. The following year, in 1977, Anatoly was imprisoned on charges of treason.

It seemed offensive to ask her what will happen if her husband is never released, or if, in spite of her efforts, the world forgets her existence, or if she can spend many more years this way, hoping against hope, for his release. She took no offence because my questions were completely meaningless to her. "This is the only way I can live; nothing else matters. I never feel alone in what I'm doing because people are always giving me their support. They come up to me on 'planes and ask how Anatoly is. Yesterday, in Washington, a black porter saw the name on my luggage label and said, 'Hey, I know about him; how's he doing?' Anatoly is physically weak, but spiritually he's very strong. I know we can both go on as long as we have to."



Anatoly: "This is the only way I can live; nothing else matters"

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Short and sweet

Turn out the moulds and carefully peel away the muslin. Serve them chilled with strawberries, raspberries or redcurrants. Sugar and thin cream may be offered separately.

The secret of baking light scones is to make the dough with sour milk or cultured buttermilk, and to handle it as little as possible.

Sift together into a bowl the flour, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda and salt. Add the dried butter and rub it into the flour lightly, using your fingertips or a pastry blender.

Add the egg and enough milk to make a soft dough. Turn the dough on to a lightly floured board and knead it lightly and briefly, handling it just enough to eliminate the cracks.

Beat the yogurt curd cheese until it is smooth. Whip the cream until it holds soft peaks. Combine the cheese, cream and sugar and beat them lightly together.

If you have coeur à la crème moulds (they must have drain holes in the bottom), line them with butter muslin or cheese cloth. Alternatively, line a sieve with muslin to make a large dome of the cheese mixture which can be turned out and covered or surrounded with fruit. Spoon the mixture into the mould or moulds and press it well into the shape. Stand the moulds on a plate to catch the whey, or over a bowl if using a sieve, and refrigerate them for about 12 hours.

Lightly roll out the dough to about 1 cm (1/2 in) thick. Cut out circles about 5 cm (2 in) diameter and set them on a greased baking sheet. Bake the scones in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F; gas mark 5) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until they are well risen and golden.

Real redcurrant jelly is a preserve that I do not like to run out of, but still I never seem to make enough of it to last from one summer to the next. I serve it with roast lamb and use it to glaze open fruit tarts.

Redcurrant jelly
Makes about 2.7 kg (6 lbs)
2.7 kg (6 lbs) ripe redcurrants
Sugar (see method)

Wash the redcurrants and pick out any that are bad or mouldy. Put them, stalks and all, into a preserving pan, or another large and preferably wide-mouthed pan or casserole, and add 1.2 litres (2 pints) of water. Heat gently until the juice starts to run from the fruit, then simmer for half an hour, pressing the berries against the sides of the pan so that the skin of each is broken.

Tip the fruit pulp into a scalded jelly bag and leave it to drip overnight. (To improvise a jelly bag line a large sieve with a clean, damp tea cloth. Tip in the pulp then gather up and knot the corners.)

Next, measure the juice and put it back in the pan. Stir in 450 g (1 lb) sugar for every 600 ml (1 pint) of juice. Heat the mixture gently, until the sugar has dissolved completely, then boil fast to obtain a set. Test whether the jelly will set when cold by dropping a small spoonful on to a chilled plate. If it thickens and begins to form a skin it will set. A sugar thermometer will register about 104°C/220°F when the jelly reaches setting point.

Quickly strain the jelly through a sieve lined with muslin and pour it into hot, very clear jars. Fit a waxed paper disc: wax side down on the surface of the jelly and, when it is completely cold, seal the jars with transparent jam pot covers. Label and store the pots in a cool, dark place.

TALKBACK

From Vivienne Hughes, Cottenham, Cambridge.

In "these days of equality of the sexes" referred to in Michael Waters's column (Wednesday Page, July 13), I find his attitudes unhelpful and insulting to the 52 per cent of married women who are working wives. I have a full-time job, as does my husband.

Michael Waters's assertion that "it goes without saying that part of any husband's pay is really for the services of his wife," smacks of Victorian servitude. I applaud Ms Drummond's (or Mrs Waters's) efforts in handling her own tax affairs. It would be simpler and fairer if married couples with joint incomes could always be taxed separately without punitive measures when their total joint income falls below a certain threshold.

From Jacqueline Faith, London

As a current and past temporary secretary I felt I must reply to Jean Southon's lament (Friday Page July 15).

I hold a professional qualification and a couple of university degrees, but at present my chosen means of paying the rates and eating is to revert to my old and not dishonourable trade of secretarial (120/60).

The first agency I used kept sending me back to what was apparently their only client and also kept calling me "darling", so I took myself (and my excellent services) to another agency. They immediately put me to work in a variety of assignments, two of which bore a striking resemblance to those cited.

I took me about five minutes to get used to the electronic typewriter, as long as I didn't have to use the memory part. Temporaries, by their very nature, fill a gap and must expect to have work thrown at them if necessary. "Choice" is the salient word here. I'm selling, they're buying.

See Jean Southon, either nourish your connections with the commissioning editor of The Times, or get off your swivel chair and go to another agency.

THE TIMES DIARY

About turn

Colin Hanoman, the man who changed his name to Margaret Thatcher in hope of contesting Finchley at the general election, is proud of a letter he received from Tony Benn after announcing his intention to lodge an election petition against the returning officer's ruling that he was "an obvious reality." Benn writes: "People fought and died for the right to vote. Do not mock it by force." Hanoman has indeed abandoned his bid to have the Finchley poll nullified, not because of what he calls Benn's "very pro-establishment response", but because he cannot raise the money.

Friend or foe?

The new boys' tribulations continue. John Hayes, the newly elected Conservative member for Harlow, is telling friends how he appeared on Anglia television alongside Eldon Griffiths. Griffiths kept saying "you and your party", apparently under the impression that Hayes came from the other side of the House.

Not le car

A colleague spent much of the weekend with an unusually garrulous AA man who could not be kept off the subject of Leyland cars. He swore he was called out to broken down Metros and so on, day in, day out. No other make came close. Then he confessed that he should not be saying any of this, since head office told all patrolmen to keep their comments to themselves. Quite right, AA headquarters confirm. British Leyland offer AA membership and insurance as part of their sales promotion; hence the disproportionate number of calls to attend BL cars. No such alibi invalidates the observation of the AA man called (in vain) to my old Citroen GS: "Oh, God", he said, "Cars we can cope with. Citroens are something else".

Stitch in time

Ian MacGregor, giving evidence to a Lord's sub-committee, said he was having samplers made to be hung in coal executives' bedrooms when he takes over at the Coal Board in the autumn. They will bear the message: "Petrochemicals came from coal at the beginning of the century and will return there at the end of it." The challenge of illustrating this almost unseaworthy theme appeared, at any rate, to Lady Llewellyn-Davies of Hasting. When it came to her turn to question MacGregor she said: "I have no questions. I am going to embroider a sampler."

BARRY FANTONI



Grave matters

There is something macabre about the fairytale agreement by which Denstone College, Staffordshire, is guaranteed world exclusive rights to the story of the search for the Titanic in its watery grave. The Texan millionaire leading the search is Jack Grimm, and the college bursar who finally nailed the deal with him is called Peter Pine-Coffin.

Whale met

Sir Peter Scott, at 73, has just made a large addition to his family - five humpback whales, adopted under a fund-raising scheme run by the International Fund for Animal Welfare. Sir Peter's foster-children, which he encountered off Cape Cod last month, are named Stub, Pegasus, Pepper, Fringe and Binoc, and, at \$10 each a year, are surprisingly cheap. Would that the care and feeding of your average human leviathan were so painless.

Dais over apex

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of the English Tourist Board's committee of inquiry into Britain's zoos, took an alarming tumble from the dais yesterday when rising to announce its results. It pointed the need, I suppose, for what his near namesake, Michael Montague, the ETB chairman, said zoos should have: "a keeper of homo sapiens".

Don Crown and his Basking Badger are receiving calls from animal lovers. LWT's Six O'Clock Show last Friday showed one of Crown's more sporting badgers taking a harmless hop from a radio-controlled miniature motor-cycle. By the time Crown reached his Leicester Square pitch, he claims, "Rent-a-crowd were out alleging cruelty to badgers". He has had to cancel some performances since. He does not want them frightening the birds.

PHS

Still no sign of the new dawn

by Henry Neuburger

Last Thursday, Tim Congdon set out on this page to prove that the centrepiece of the Government's economic policy - the medium term financial strategy - had succeeded. In particular, he claimed that its detractors have now been confounded by events.

I would argue that the medium term financial strategy has proved both unworkable and ineffective. Tim Congdon neither addresses the arguments of its critics nor are his own statistics relevant to any appraisal of the strategy.

With one point, however, I would agree. Britain has been subject to an experiment for the last four years. The moral justification for testing economic theories on whole nations is questionable - particularly when the theories are controversial. Nonetheless, since the experiment has been conducted we might as well appraise the results.

The original strategy was set out in the *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1980-81*. The objective was to bring down inflation and create conditions for a sustainable growth of output and employment. The method was to create stable expectations by setting out a path for the money supply. This was maintained, whatever happened, by adjustment of public spending, tax rates and interest rates. To avoid high rates of interest and to provide room for cutting taxes, emphasis would be placed on public spending control.

Many of the theories underlying this strategy are controversial. Among the ideas open to question are:

- Low inflation leads to sustainable growth of output and employment
- The government can control the money supply
- Controlling the money supply leads to low inflation
- Controlling public spending has an effect on the money supply

In addition, opponents of the medium term financial strategy did not, as Tim Congdon claims, argue that spontaneous growth was impossible under any circumstances. What they argued was that cutting public spending and increasing taxes would reduce output and employment.

The medium-term financial strategy: what they expected and what happened

		1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4
Money supply % growth	Target	7-11	8-10	5-8	4-5
	Actual	10	14	11	7
Public spending % of GDP	Target	55	54	54	55
	Actual	57	57	58	59
Unemployment %	Target	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Actual	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.1
Output % change	Target	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%
	Actual	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%

Reductions from gov't figures. *Government projections



At the TUC congress: all brothers, but their comrades abroad could point the way to the future

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Striking out in Swiss time

When, a week or so ago, I told the story of the gravediggers' strike in Merthyr Tydfil, and drew from it some conclusions about the nature and use of trade union power, I hardly expected to return to the subject almost immediately. Yet there was a report elsewhere in the paper on the very day my comments appeared which seems to me to offer some very powerful evidence to support my thesis that the trouble with our unions, and in particular their leaders, is that they have never been taught how to use power.

At first sight, I have to say, the report I refer to, which came from Mr Alan McGregor in Geneva, seemed to offer even more powerful evidence either that the Swiss celebrate All Fools Day on July 11 or that Mr McGregor had gone off his head. Not so; the Swiss, as you would expect, do not celebrate All Fools Day at any time of year, and Mr McGregor is as sane a man as you could find at either end of an alpshorn. For those of you who missed the story, I summarize it here.

The Swiss trade union federation has just signed a five-year contract with the employers; by the terms of it the working week will be reduced by an hour in 1986 and by another hour in 1988, and on each occasion there will be an agreed pay cut of 1.2 per cent. This almost literally incredible bargain is the fruit of an accord between the two sides of Swiss industry first established in 1937 and renewed ten times since; it was the creation of a former Marxist called Konrad Ilg (perhaps I have gone off my head) who was the leader of the Swiss unions at the time, and by its terms strikes were renounced on one side and lockouts on the other, and it was agreed that all disputes would be resolved "by pragmatic negotiations in sincerity and good faith".

Now if you were to brandish that story at a representative sample of British union leaders, you would receive in reply, after the contemptuous snoring had died down, the obvious explanation: the Swiss worker is a miserable wretch, ground into poverty beneath the iron heel of the capitalists and beaten into submission to the said capitalists by a brutal government of gnomes, the result being that Swiss workers are

so near to starvation that they will agree to anything at all, in order to get their hands on the crust of dry bread that is all they can buy with their week's wages and to keep over their heads the leaky roof of the filthy, unheated hovels that are all they can afford by way of accommodation. See?

Well, no, actually, the Swiss worker's standard of living is getting on for twice as high as that of his British equivalent.

Er, Harumph. That is to say, Ah. You see, the Swiss worker, poor devil, is afflicted by such dreadful inflation (deliberately engineered by the iron-heeled capitalists and their allies the governmental gnomes) that no amount of wages can keep body and soul together, whence the frightful conditions hereinbefore-mentioned. Got it?

Not quite, Switzerland, for all practical purposes, doesn't have inflation at all; if it goes above 2 per cent it is regarded as a national emergency, and flood-warnings are broadcast hourly to all parts of the country.

Yes, well. On the other hand. But the fact is, of course, that unemployment in Switzerland is raging at such unacceptably high levels that no worker dare ask, Oliver-like, for more, lest he be thrown instantly on to the scrapheap. So that's all right, eh?

By no means; unemployment in Switzerland is somewhat under one per cent.

At this point, if your sample of British union leaders is really representative, you are likely to get a vigorous punch in the head; it gets Burns who observed that facts are chiefs that winna ding and daurna be disputit, and although I would not presume to say exactly what he meant by the remark, its general

drift seems to be that Socrates should have counted himself lucky to suffer nothing worse than a thorough poisoning for selling people things they did not wish to hear. Most emphatically, our union leaders do not want to hear about the Swiss system of industrial relations or its architect Mr Konrad Ilg.

I can now return to my theme of last week. British trade union leaders have the power to keep their members poor. That is not a very glorious power - it would hardly have sufficed Napoleon or Sardinia - but such as it is, they have it. The question is: why do they choose to exercise it?

Like the union men in Merthyr Tydfil who filled in a grave just before the burial because it had been dug in defiance of a strike that included gravediggers, trade union leaders who believe that their members still go to work in clogs are fighting the class war before last because nobody has taught them how to use power for good ends rather than bad, or even for sensible purposes rather than idiotic. It has been repeatedly pointed out, not least by me, that the American worker doesn't mind if the boss has a larger Cadillac this year than last, provided that he has a larger Ford. Why is the British worker willing to be Fordless to ensure that the boss is Rolls-Royce?

The answer, I believe, is that he isn't, but that his union leaders have the power to ensure that he behaves as though he is. And the most encouraging movement to be observed today anywhere in British industry - more encouraging than any signs that the recession is ending - is that of the British industrial worker's revolt against his leaders' power. In last month's election 60

per cent of the votes cast by trade union members were for candidates other than Labour ones; it is hardly possible to imagine a clearer demonstration that they were rejecting an attitude that simply did not accord with their own aspirations or indeed their own view of reality.

And the miners elected Mr Scargill their president by an immense majority, but have ever since greeted with thumb to nose his demands that they should lower their standard of living in order to keep him in metaphors.

The Labour Party is shortly going to find itself with Mr Kinnock as leader; the party might as well affiliate *en masse* to Exit. But it will not escape notice that this result will have been achieved largely through the squalid dealings of a few trade union bosses delivering herds of spurious votes like cattle-rustlers. The Labour Party is beyond saving; but the trade union movement can still be resuscitated by its members.

The trade union legislation proposed by the Government has been criticised as too weak, but the critics miss the point, for the main object is not to impose harsher limits on trade union activities; it is to further separate the boneheads who lead the unions from the members who are dragged, by the boneheads' incapacity for using power, into avoidable poverty. They are also dragged by their leaders into serious losses of liberty (not to mention into activities which deprive others of liberty), but that is less pressing, and less obvious, than the fact that the union leaders are denying their members attainable material advancement. Mr Tebbit said in the last Parliament that he was going to give the unions a dose of democracy. It is an audacious proposal; nothing less than taking the power from the bosses who have shown themselves unfit to use it and putting it into the hands of the members, who are now showing signs of wanting to learn how it should be used. It is perhaps too much to hope that British trade union members, even then, will promptly adopt the Swiss system devised by Mr Konrad Ilg. But at least they have begun to realize that his way is preferable to that of Mr Solomon Binding.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Is that mortgage umbrella a bit too big?

The other day, when lunching in the City, I was asked to explain the Government's view of accelerating house prices. "I thought," said my inquirer, "that gazing was as good a sign as any that there was too much cash about. Yet when the building societies raise the mortgage rate, all hell is let loose. What is one to think?"

Shortly before the building societies acted last month I had had a similar inquiry, though from one of the leaders of that movement. "Any chance," he had asked me, "that the Prime Minister will now let us get on and make up our own minds about the mortgage rate?" He did not have to wait long for an answer. Mrs Thatcher "did not disguise her disappointment" when the rate was lifted by one and a quarter per cent.

Truth to tell both my interlocutors were asking for the moon. If the day comes when prime ministers lose interest in the mortgage rate, John McEnroe will blow kisses to the referee, and Arthur Scargill will withdraw to a Trappist monastery. I remember how, after the Heath government dissolved in February 1974, one of its former members whom I had regularly cross-questioned in Parliament about its monetary policy upbraided me: "It wasn't a blind bit of use your always banging on about the money supply. Since mortgage rates were not to rise there was no way we could control it anyway."

Which does suggest a somewhat less than perfect world, does it not? For throughout the second half of that government, when the monetary aggregates were keeping some of us awake at night, interest rates (including those for mortgages) were well below the inflation rate. So those who left their money on deposit with the building societies (many of them below the tax threshold) were being taken to the cleaners. Yet rather than allow them to enjoy some real income from their money we cheerfully ran the risk of speeding up inflation in the future.

There is no great mystery about why this should happen under all Tory governments (and some Labour ones as well). For years we have sought to encourage home ownership, particularly by allowing mortgage interest (unlike other forms of interest) to be set off against tax. We have been highly successful: and so millions of households feel the pinch when mortgage rates go up, and tend to love the government when they come down again.

Now I am all for home ownership. I thought there was no more telling

comment on the recent general election than Tony Benn's cry from the heart about all those council houses with fancy door-knockers, which meant they had been sold. I have little doubt that the right to buy the family home was the single biggest vote-winner introduced by the 1979 government.

But I do sometimes wonder whether we may not have rather over-egged the pudding. If your Aunt Mabel leaves you £50,000, and you use it to buy shares in ICI, then, if those shares appreciate in real value, you will pay capital gains tax on the appreciation; and on the dividends you receive you may well have to pay investment income surcharge on top of income tax. And with all that, the shares you buy are just as likely to go down as up.

If instead, you buy a house to live in, you can in due course sell it and pocket any gain you make - and on the trend of more than 30 years you will be most unlikely not to have a

If the day comes when prime ministers lose interest in the mortgage rate, Arthur Scargill will retire to a monastery

gain. Meanwhile the Chancellor will tell you meet the cost of your purchase. Who would buy ICI shares instead? Yet is house purchase transparently more "in the national interest" than industrial investment?

I am not suggesting that with a move to tax neutrality between house purchase and other forms of personal investment, prime ministers would lose their interest in the mortgage rate. We should at least need to take it out of the retail price index (where it does not really belong) as well. Still, the intensity of interest might diminish. So that is one change which my friend from the building societies might campaign for. I bet he does not, all the same.

There remains another change which could get the politicians permanently out of the building societies' hair. They could scrap the mortgage rate cartel, and leave the individual societies to pick the rates that suit them. Perhaps, with the help of some energetic elbow-work from our new Chancellor, they might before too long do precisely that.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

A small price to pay for the facts

The proposal for a Labour newspaper has provoked a lively correspondence, but the idea is not likely to get off the ground. Bill Keys, general secretary of Sogat82 and the main driving force behind it, had great difficulty in persuading colleagues from other unions to fund even a modest feasibility study. If it came to putting up substantial cash for the paper itself, most union leaders would back off.

This is partly because the unions are in financial difficulties. Union membership has fallen by 1.6 million since the end of 1981, mainly because of rising unemployment. Many unions have found it difficult to make economies to match the fall in revenue.

Nevertheless, the trade union movement clearly has the resources to fund its own daily if it wishes. But in its present defensive and demoralized state, it is not in a mood to attempt a high-risk venture. Conservative legislation has whittled away the unions' legal immunities, leaving them vulnerable to large damages. Closed shop laws, which will come into force next year, will further reduce union membership. There is no real sign of a sustained economic recovery. In these circumstances, the instinct of many union executives will be to husband their resources in readiness for the worsening situation ahead.

In any case, union leaders have not given high priority to communicating with the general public or even with their own members. They allowed the *Daily Herald* to close in 1964, even though its readership was more than five times that of *The Times*. Trade union journals remain, with a few exceptions, underfinanced and over-controlled. Even union support for the development of a sympathetic press is limited.

The unions' failure over the years to develop properly their own media has contributed to their present crisis. Most union members obtain information about unions primarily from media with a marked anti-union bias. This bias, as the systematic studies by the Glasgow University Media Group, Dr Paul Hartmann (Leicester University) and Professor Denis McQuail (Amsterdam), reveal, generally takes the unobtrusive form of industrial relations reports that focus on the disruptive consequences of disputes without explaining their causes. Strikers are implicitly portrayed as irrational and causing trouble without good reason, because their motives are not explained.

This is often coupled with a failure on the part of industrial journalists to investigate management as they do trade unionism. Professor McQuail found, for

instance, that statements and actions by employers accounted for only 4 per cent of the main topics of industrial relations reports of the national daily press in 1975. By rendering employers "invisible", and by concentrating on the wider disruptive effects of disputes, industrial journalists often tacitly portray unionists as being in conflict not so much with their employers as with the public.

This bias against the unions has contributed to the growing loss of support for unions even among their members. In these circumstances, union leaders have no real choice but to develop their own mass media as an elementary act of self-defence.

But they need to do so with their eyes open. The McCarthy Report, commissioned by the TUC, seriously underestimates the cost of launching a new popular daily by making three false assumptions:

● That it would carry about the same proportion of advertising as the *Sun*, the established market leader, despite charging higher rates per thousand readers.

● That advertising would rise in strict proportion to sales (which it practically never does). This would give the new paper a whopping £6.4m profit on a circulation of 500,000, whereas the *Daily Mail* generally makes a loss with a circulation of more than 1.5m.

● And, most surprisingly, the report imagines that revenue would cover current expenditure within two to three months of the launch - a feat not matched in radical newspaper journalism since Feargus O'Connor launched the *Northern Star* in 1837.

Some assumptions made by the report about the editorial content of the paper are also open to question. Lord McCarthy rightly stresses the need for editorial independence, and builds in institutional safeguards to achieve this. But he is unrealistic in believing that a paper with a tiny editorial staff (a mere 17 per cent of the number employed, for example, on *The Times*) could produce a paper "offering the standards of excellence in British journalism."

The new paper would need bigger funds than the £6.7m projected by Lord McCarthy. But this cost, even if underestimated, is small, by comparison with the name of unions, and their members, would pay for not effectively putting across their case. It is a pity that the present generation of union leaders is not far-sighted enough to recognize this.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

All at sea with a whiff of French intrigue

If you take a dip in the Channel or off the North Cornwall coast this week there may be a nasty surprise lurking just beneath the surface. A giant Japanese seaweed whose triffid-like tentacles grow by up to a foot a day has established a beachhead on the south coast and has rounded Land's End.

"We have had a reported sighting at Sennen and are waiting for confirmation," said Dr William Farnham of the Marine Laboratory at Portsmouth. "We have put up 'Wanted' posters for it in the holiday resorts."

The weed is known as *Sargassum muticum*. There is no question of Japanese restaurateurs setting up secret seaweed farms around our coasts. The guilty party is a more traditional enemy: the French.

The seaweed comes from the oyster beds of France," said Dr Farnham. "They brought it over from California but we have not been able to find out much about it except that it produces tannin and has a highly astringent taste. I have nibbled some and it puckers the inside of the mouth."

Why should French oyster farmers want to grow a completely

useless crop which tastes horrible? The sinister answer is to obtain even bigger subsidies from the EEC's common agricultural policy. After planting the vile crop, they are paid a substantial sum for harvesting and destroying it. It makes the Keynesian wheeze of burying chests of money and paying people to dig them up look positively crude.

In a master plan for European recovery which has just been presented to the Euro Parliament, the French economist Michel Albert calls for massive growth and the creation of three million new jobs. Nothing is growing faster in Europe than *Sargassum muticum*. Keeping it under control could solve the unemployment problem at a stroke.

An even bigger type of seaweed called *Macrocystis pyrifera*, also originating from California, is being cultivated by the French, who intend to use it to make icecream. It grows to 200 ft long and could be a menace to quite large ships. Kelp-flavoured icecream would be eminently undesirable and so ideal for the EEC.

Dr James Whetter of the Cornish National Party does not like the slimy stratagems across the Channel:



Sargassum muticum: nasty

"The weed is a problem for small boats because it gets tangled round propellers. We don't know yet how it affects swimming. Whether it affects the EEC will pay compensation for damage to boats. The one place in Britain that could actually benefit from the weed

is Linga Holm in the Orkneys, with its rare breed of seaweed-eating sheep. These voracious animals have so depleted their native kelp that they have to sprint down the sand for a quick bite as the tide recedes. With teeth gnashing like castanets, the slower ones are sometimes washed away.

Professor Louis Driehl of Simon Frazier University has warned against introducing any Pacific species to the Atlantic because they are potential carriers of undesirable plants and animals. "Once they have been introduced, control is virtually impossible." It's what Cyril Smith has been saying about the SDP for months.

Come to think of it, perhaps the Liberals could rid us of the weed. In *The Day of the Triffids* the rogue vegetable is finally nobbled by an overbred Scotsman on a sabbatical in a lighthouse. Could David Sten's summer project be to repulse *Sargassum muticum*?

I'm sorry, it's no joking matter. *Sargassum*, after all, is the lowest form of wit.

Paul Pickering

SECRET
£8,000

Active Secret

سكرا ب الامن

La crème de la crème

Super Secretaries

Property North of the Thames

SECRETARY
£7,200+
Experienced shorthand/Audio Secretary to work for the head of the committee section of a medico-legal organisation representing doctors and dentists worldwide.
Four weeks holiday, excellent pension scheme, lvs, season ticket loan, BUPA.
Application with CV to Mrs R Andrews, The Medical Defence Union, London W1N 2EA. Tel: (01) 486 6181.

SECRETARY TO GROUP PERSONNEL DIRECTOR
c. £9,000
2 Secretaries in 15 years is a record this Director is justly proud of and is seeking a good employment record of Secretariat achievement with speeds 100/50. Age up to 45. My client is an old-established computer company in the Holborn area.
Please call Roy Stopton
734 8466
Stopton Associates
Rec Con

Fashion-W1
Our client, a well known international fashion house requires a first class secretary to act as 2nd PA to the Chairman. Excellent skills (10/50) plus a good appearance and telephone manner are necessary. A busy, involving position with plenty of international telephone work and client contact. Languages useful. Salary £7,500 plus benefits.
RING 434 4045
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SALES OFFICE MANAGER
ESSEX
£10,000 p.a. and commission. Two young women (one) with commercial or sales background sought by a multi-million office services group for their urban Essex office. Leadership qualities, good standard of education and evidence of personal achievements are all vital. Annual earnings will be in the £15,000 - £14,000 bracket. Training will be given in product knowledge, but these key posts will best suit confident, assured, ambitious people. Replies to David Cartwright, Garden Flat, 27 Hemstead Rd, London, NW6.

AUDIO & SHORTHAND SEC
W.I. based Sports Management Company require Audio & Shorthand Secretary with Legal or Banking experience. Please send CV & salary requirements to Judy Chilcote, 58 Queens Anne Street, London W1M 0DX.

MARKET RESEARCH DIRECTOR'S SEC/PA
MARPLAN urgently needs a bright Secretary/PA for two Board Directors. Lots of administrative and clerical work. Contact: Marplan Ltd, Watlington Road, Watlington, Oxford OX1 2JH. Tel: 0185 255 255.

BI-LINGUAL SEC/PA
The Managing Director of an international forwarding co. based in Heathrow is searching for a mature person with a good working knowledge of French and English. The ideal candidate would be a woman, aged 30-40, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. Please call Carol Bilsall on 01-226 1200.

£8,000 aae - W1
Small, established financial co. requires an efficient, mature, 30-40 year old woman to work for 2 gentlemen. Min speeds 100/50. Excellent benefits. Must be well spoken, pleasant and willing to get involved. Punctuality and good memory are essential.
Phone Chris or David, 625 5575, Bearers Ltd, 411 Oxford St, W1.
(Rec. Cons.)

SECRETARY/DRIVER
£7,000
A very famous firm of specialists in top class entertainment is an opportunity for an experienced Secretary. You will be based in a beautiful, charming, relaxing office, providing excellent support to their customers. There will also be the need to drive the cars on occasions, so a full, valid driving licence is essential.
Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

SPANISH? FRENCH?
£7,500 - £8,000
Plus excellent working benefits when you team up with a well-known city merchant bank. If you have fluency in Spanish and/or French, can handle international finance, with fluent French and Spanish skills, the ideal person for a great team atmosphere in lovely offices.
Contact: Jane Dickson 628 1804

P.A./MANAGER
£7,500
The Chairman and M.D. of the go ahead computer company, presently with sales and marketing experience. You will be responsible for their work, your own correspondence, the day to day running of the office and the supervision of junior staff. You will have good typing speeds preferably with w.p. and be capable and motivated enough to take responsibility. Age 25-42.
Susan Beck
Talent Management Consultants
10 Beaufort Way, S.W. 6
Tel: 01-834 6242

BI-LINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH SECRETARY
with good speeds (French shorthand an advantage) and financial experience to join busy office in Covent Garden. You will love the team spirit and the international atmosphere of the French Director and his German and French secretaries. Salary £7,500.
Ring International Secretaries (Recruitment Consultants) 451 7105

International Secretaries
A job to find better!

RECEPTIONIST
to £7,000
Join this leading Marketing Company and run their busy reception desk. You will be responsible for the organisation of small office lunches and the upkeep and ordering of all office supplies. Essential qualities are an excellent professional appearance and a warm, friendly, helpful attitude. A highly motivated secretary with a serene spirit could achieve a lifetime's job satisfaction in an increasingly interesting role.
Directors' Secretaries
Tel 01-629 9523

ADMIN/PA
£8,500
Young dynamic American exec. is desperately searching for the one who will be the drive & ambition as well as the business sense and humour. The ideal person will be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. You will have the ability to cope with the most demanding and complex tasks. You will have the ability to cope with the most demanding and complex tasks. You will have the ability to cope with the most demanding and complex tasks.
Kenny Hill
498 6743
Allied Media
Recruitment Consultants

MAJOR NATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH CHARITY (W1)
The Appeals Director needs a flexible and cheerful Secretary to help with the day to day running of the charity. Must be experienced in all secretarial skills and enjoy figures. Starting salary £7,500, plus excellent benefits, a happy atmosphere and good prospects.
Tel: 01-467 4862

COMMITTEE PA
£7,500
International shipping group. Financial Street requires an experienced administrator 100/50 wpm, 50/50 sec/min, heavily involved in committee organisation and presentation at all levels. Own office, interesting and responsible liaison position. V. friendly office. Good benefits. 35 hrs week.
Ring Mr. L. M. Spiers
3153 9183
Jain Merry Austin Agt

ARCHITECTS PRACTICE
Experienced Secretary/PA for Partners Architects. Practices Kensington, SH/Audio. Good typing speeds. Admin ability. Refs. required. Age 25-45.
Salary £8,000 pa
Tel: 01-727 0253

LLOYD'S BROKERS
c. £8,500 + bonus
One of the most successful and fast growing insurance companies. They seek a Secretary/Assistant (25-35) to organize the busy routine of a team of Senior Brokers. A minimum of 3 years' experience essential, speeds 80/50 and a confident manner. Architect designed offices with exceptionally pleasant working conditions. Please send CV to: HARRY BATHAM RECRUITMENT Consultants
01-589 9675

SECRETARY
Audio typing plus ability to use word processor required for Mayfair lawyers. Salary £7,250 p.a.
Tel: 625 8501
Ref AWK/GRS

Judy Farquharson Limited
17 Stratford Street, London W1X 5PD
01-423 0354

P.A./ADMINISTRATOR
New City project needs efficient Secretary to help set up the systems and grow with it. C 10/100.
PUBLIC RELATIONS
Young Secretary with some experience to help busy consumer P.R. team in W1. Very varied but highly pressured job. £7,000.

LINCOLNSHIRE PUBLIC RELATIONS
Assistant with good typing to learn all aspects of P.R. Arranging functions and organising press, advertising, etc.
HEADHUNT RESEARCH
Experience essential in executive search. £2 negotiable.
Ring 01-493 8824

La Crème
SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
MD's Secretary
c. £9,000
Our client, a leading Computer Services Company, is seeking a special Secretary to provide first class support to the Managing Director. There is ample scope for involvement for a flexible person willing to train on, and use, high technology equipment. You will probably be aged 28 to 35, possess secretarial skills of 100/50 wpm and have the flair and enthusiasm to appreciate a fast moving atmosphere in prestigious surroundings.
Please contact Rosalie Prescott
01-836 4066

BANKING
£8,500
The Vice President of this expanding merchant bank needs a young efficient Secretary to help with the business in Europe. As well as giving excellent secretarial support to this busy executive, you will also be responsible for liaising with important potential clients. This is a challenging position requiring good organisational skills, a calm flexible attitude & a good telephone manner. You will have had at least 3 years' secretarial experience gained preferably in the City. Knowledge of German is essential. Age 24-35. Skills 100/50.
Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
01-221 3500
(No Agencies)

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS
TRAINER RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT
International consultancy seeks candidates with their own personality to join young go-ahead computer recruitment team, operating UK/Overseas. £10,000 (plus commission).
Contact: Alex Bledsoe
01-221 3500
(No Agencies)

CHESTERTON'S FURNISHED RENTALS
Responsible ASSISTANT/NEED-TO-GET-IT-TOGETHER in early 20's with initiative who enjoys dealing with people, required for varied but in small, friendly office. Good secretarial skills needed. Salary according to age and experience.
Contact: Alex Bledsoe
01-221 3500
(No Agencies)

RECEPTIONIST
Really ace switchboard operator (40/10) for very busy, modern, fast growing company. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. Please send CV to: Mrs C. Pugh, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1.
PART TIME VACANCIES
SECRETARY P.A. & more
garden apartment goes with part time secretary to help with the day to day running of the office. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. Please send CV to: Mrs C. Pugh, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1.

VERSATILE P.A./SEC
needed for busy P.R. team in W1. 2 days a week. Must have good typing speeds, be confident, friendly, and able to take charge of a large office. London residential property for travelling and a history of constructive personal and professional development. Salary £5,500. Please reply in writing to Box 18644 The Times.

RESPONSIBLE part time Sec/Asst
required for busy interior Design firm. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. Please send CV to: Mrs C. Pugh, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1.

SECRETARY
The Order of Christian Unity, an inter-denominational charity, is seeking a Christian Secretary to work with the Director and the small team at the Order's Headquarters in Christian Unity House. The work includes audio typing, liaison with OCU committees and conference organization; tact and flexibility essential. Word processing facility required or training available. Salary £5,500 to £7,000 dependent on age and experience. Age late 20s to mid 40s preferred. Please write, giving full details of qualifications and experience to:
The Director,
Order of Christian Unity,
Christian Unity House,
58 Hanover Gardens,
London SE1 5TN

KEW-£7,000 neg
AUDIO SECRETARY
The Finance Director of a large group dealing with restaurant and pub management is looking for an efficient secretary. This position will not involve any of the usual secretarial duties but will involve a lot of typing and a good knowledge of the restaurant and pub industry. A successful candidate will be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,000 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-45.
RING 434 4045
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY
Good shorthand & typing exp. required for Managing Director. Salary £7,000.
ELKA FINANCE LTD
158 Grosvenor Road, London W1
Tel: 01-478 9121

SECRETARY
First class Secretary with good shorthand and typing required in busy international office dealing with university administrative matters. Experience of word processing an advantage. Hours 9.30 - 5.30 Monday to Friday (flexible). Four weeks holiday plus additional days at public holidays. Salary around £6,500 - £7,000. Good prospects for well qualified candidate. Please apply to Miss Andrew Worsfold, Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, 29 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EE. Closing date for applications 31 July.

WILSON Italian speaking receptionist/secretary required for international Co. Will suit young person with some previous experience in a similar position. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
COLLEGE LEAVES £2,000, well paid, small friendly company where ability and enthusiasm help you to progress. We need a highly motivated, energetic, and enthusiastic person to join our team. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

YOUNG SECRETARIES with short-hand and audio required for a busy international company. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
HEALTH CLUB RECEPTIONIST
Health club seeks a well spoken Receptionist to greet members and assist with bookings. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

SECRETARY 24 to work for senior partner in Solicitors based in Central London. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
FRIENDLY YOUNG Chartered Accountant requires a young, efficient, and enthusiastic person to join his team. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

EDITOR IN CHIEF needs well organized confident P.A./Sec (100/50) with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
W.I. CHARITY Held the first 1000 minutes at shorthand wpm to a friendly office. Good secretarial skills needed. Salary according to age and experience.

ART GALLERY W.I. Call. Officers interested in contemporary art. Please send CV to: Mrs C. Pugh, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1.
SECRETARY with shorthand & audio skills. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

TEMPERING TIMES
Are you a young man who would like to join our winning team who earn excellent salaries in interesting assignments (many long term)? However, we expect first class skills, 100/50, a minimum of two years' experience and a very adaptable personality. Our clients demands are unrelenting so for an immediate appointment contact
Ginny and Karin on 629 7262
Temporary Division
A Division of Graduate Appointments Ltd

PR SECRETARY
Rapidly expanding PR Consultancy of James Street requires a secretary 25+ with good typing skills. Some PR experience preferred. Public relations, a positive enthusiasm and willingness to become involved in all areas of lively, creative, friendly company. Salary £5,500 neg.
Tel: Victoria Legge Bourke
01-930 6711
NO AGENCIES

Prestigious Showroom
In Berkeley Sq. requires well spoken college leaver/short-hand secretary with good sense of humour to work for two Sales Executives. 4 weeks holiday plus 10 days sick leave. Good prospects for well qualified candidate. Please apply to: Mr. J. J. Dowling, Department of Civil Engineering, Imperial College, London SW7 2BU. Tel: 01-859 8111, ext. 13043.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
A part-time secretary is required for a new, interesting project in an academic environment. Hours can be flexible, totalling 2-3 days per week. Short-hand, typing and general office skills are required. Successful applicant will be expected to operate a word processor. Training can be provided.
Apply to Professor J. J. Dowling, Department of Civil Engineering, Imperial College, London SW7 2BU. Tel: 01-859 8111, ext. 13043.

BALLET AND OPERA TICKETS on sale for a bright, well educated young woman to handle the sale and distribution of tickets for the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

COLLEGE LEAVES £2,000, well paid, small friendly company where ability and enthusiasm help you to progress. We need a highly motivated, energetic, and enthusiastic person to join our team. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

YOUNG SECRETARIES with short-hand and audio required for a busy international company. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
HEALTH CLUB RECEPTIONIST
Health club seeks a well spoken Receptionist to greet members and assist with bookings. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

SECRETARY 24 to work for senior partner in Solicitors based in Central London. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
FRIENDLY YOUNG Chartered Accountant requires a young, efficient, and enthusiastic person to join his team. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

EDITOR IN CHIEF needs well organized confident P.A./Sec (100/50) with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
W.I. CHARITY Held the first 1000 minutes at shorthand wpm to a friendly office. Good secretarial skills needed. Salary according to age and experience.

ART GALLERY W.I. Call. Officers interested in contemporary art. Please send CV to: Mrs C. Pugh, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1.
SECRETARY with shorthand & audio skills. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

TEMPERING TIMES
Are you a young man who would like to join our winning team who earn excellent salaries in interesting assignments (many long term)? However, we expect first class skills, 100/50, a minimum of two years' experience and a very adaptable personality. Our clients demands are unrelenting so for an immediate appointment contact
Ginny and Karin on 629 7262
Temporary Division
A Division of Graduate Appointments Ltd

ADVERTISING CO
WC2
Requires SH Sec to work for Director and 1 other. Min speeds 90/50 wpm. Applicants should be flexible, presentable and well-spoken. There will be client contact. Previous advertising experience useful but not essential. Salary £5,000 neg.
Phone Chris or David, 625 5575
Bearers Ltd, 411 Oxford St, W1
(Rec Con)

COLLEGE LEAVES
£2,000, well paid, small friendly company where ability and enthusiasm help you to progress. We need a highly motivated, energetic, and enthusiastic person to join our team. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W1
INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE
The Nuclear Medicine Clinic requires experienced Medical Secretary as soon as possible. The work entails audio typing with occasional shorthand typing. Word processing work is encouraged. Good secretarial skills are required and also occasional cover for clinic receptionist. A week's notice must be given. Salary £6,000/£7,000 per annum according to age and experience. Please send CV to: Mr. J. J. Dowling, Department of Nuclear Medicine, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London W1.

LEGAL AUDIO SEC
c. £8,000
Company/commercial or conveyancing, well spoken/groomed, to work for senior partner. Age 24-40. 1 min max. Marjorie Tait.
Kingland Personnel Consultants
623 4236

HAMPSTEAD telephone Co. part time SH Sec (80 wpm) with good shorthand & typing skills. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

SECRETARIES with short-hand and audio required for a busy international company. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
HEALTH CLUB RECEPTIONIST
Health club seeks a well spoken Receptionist to greet members and assist with bookings. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

SECRETARY 24 to work for senior partner in Solicitors based in Central London. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
FRIENDLY YOUNG Chartered Accountant requires a young, efficient, and enthusiastic person to join his team. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

EDITOR IN CHIEF needs well organized confident P.A./Sec (100/50) with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.
W.I. CHARITY Held the first 1000 minutes at shorthand wpm to a friendly office. Good secretarial skills needed. Salary according to age and experience.

ART GALLERY W.I. Call. Officers interested in contemporary art. Please send CV to: Mrs C. Pugh, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1.
SECRETARY with shorthand & audio skills. Must be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. Age 25-35.

TEMPERING TIMES
Are you a young man who would like to join our winning team who earn excellent salaries in interesting assignments (many long term)? However, we expect first class skills, 100/50, a minimum of two years' experience and a very adaptable personality. Our clients demands are unrelenting so for an immediate appointment contact
Ginny and Karin on 629 7262
Temporary Division
A Division of Graduate Appointments Ltd

two elegant, riverside town houses.
Church Wharf, Chiswick Mall, W4... 4 miles from Knightsbridge
A development by
Carltons Limited
In an idyllic setting at the west end of Chiswick Mall, overlooking one of the Thames's finest reaches.
House 9: The largest ground floor hall, cloakroom, garden room, patio, utility room & double garage. A superb L-shaped lounge/dining room & spacious kitchen occupy the 1st floor. The 2nd floor has 4 bedrooms & 2 bathrooms (1 en-suite). Fully carpeted with decorative tiles at £195,000 freehold.
House 8: Ground floor hall, cloakroom, open-plan dining room & kitchen, patio & garage. 1st floor - 2 reception rooms & cloakroom. 2nd floor - 3 bedrooms & 2 bathrooms (1 en-suite). At present this house is superbly furnished & fitted, offered at £170,000 complete or £165,000 unfurnished.
Both houses have luxury kitchens with ovens, hobs, dishwashers, washing machines, refrigerator & freezer.

PRESTIGE HOMES
ST JOHN'S WOOD - EXCELLENT VALUE. New heavy 2, 3 & 4 Room Flats. All carpets, floors and fittings included. £28,000 to £35,000.
BRYANTON COURT, W1. Selection of superb flats. Immaculate security and why choose from Brynton Court. Prices on application.
RENTS PARK. Flat in very good condition. 2 Beds. Large Reception. £12,000.
W1, LUXURY Flat. Interior designed to the highest standards. 3/4 Bed. 2/3 Reception. 2 Double Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms. 1 en-suite. 2 Reception Rooms. Kitchen. Cloakroom. Utility Room and Patio.
The other units vary from 1 to 3 Bedrooms.
Leases 25 years. Brochure on Application
Price Range £70-£210,000
DOUGLAS LYONS & LYONS
33 Kinnerton Street London SW1X 8ED
01-235 7933

HOUSE WANTED
KNIGHTSBRIDGE OR BELGRAVIA
American Company require 5 bed house or flat for family of 4. Up to £700 p.w.
Tel: 01-589 7774

RAKE OPPORTUNITY
GEORGIAN TOWN HOUSE
In enviable position facing Highgate Park. Extraordinary spacious accommodation over 5 floors. Separate annex for possible a/c flat & utility building & garage. Breeding garden with mature trees, pools and waterfall. Commercial license for ground floor basement and annex. FHD £250,000.
Tel: 226 0484 & 226 5847

CHISELSEA SW10
South facing house with view of park and river. 11 bedrooms, double sitting room, dining room, 16 x 14 garden. Planning permission available for additional floor. Best bid over £100,000. View Sunday evening or 8 am to 12 noon. Tel: 01-838 8424 or 01-381 0414.

HENDON
Overlooking park, view to Harrow. Edwardian house of character. 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, large hall, 10 x 10 ft. garden. Ancient oak in garden. C.H.
£180,000 on freehold.
01-203 1004

HOLLAND PARK ROYAL CRESCENT
Luxury flat. Round roof, dining hall, cloak, large kitchen, bedroom with large en suite. Bath. Fitted carpeting. Gas C.H. 80 yr lease. £55,250. Tel: 01-602 5559 or Office 01-486 1121.

MOLYNEUX ST, W1
A charming 2nd floor flat ideal for a couple. 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, reception, kitchen, living room, 90 yr lease. £35,900.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W2
Superb 2 bedroom terrace flat in beautiful Victorian terrace. 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, reception, kitchen, living room, 90 yr lease. £35,900.

KENWOOD
83 Spring St, W2. 408 5161

DELIGHTFUL DOUBLE FRONTED HOUSE
Mortwain Rd, 2 beds, 2 recep, 2 bath, w.c. w.c. Fully fitted kitchen, 10 x 10 ft. garden, 90 yr lease. £35,900.

ISLINGTON
College Cross, N.1. Spacious & elegant period terrace house on 6 fms. 4/5 beds, 2/3 recep, 2 bath, w.c. 400 sq ft. facing green. Gas C.H. Many original features. £194,000. 01-407 8617

KENDON
Overlooking Sunning Hill Park View to Harrow, Egham, London of character. 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, large hall, 10 x 10 ft. garden. Ancient oak in garden. C.H. £150,000 on freehold.
01-203 1004

SW17/PSHOLD charming newly converted 2 bed flat in a beautiful Victorian terrace. 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, reception, kitchen, living room, 90 yr lease. £35,900.

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

W1 3 story early Victorian freehold house with gas C.H. £280,000. 01-278 1130

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

Crest AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Time presented by Nick Ross and Gail Scott. The guest is Barry Stann. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; review of the morning papers at 7.50 and 7.45; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closes down at 9.00.

Cricket: Peter West introduces live coverage of the morning session in one of the NatWest Bank Trophy matches. There is further coverage on BBC2 at 1.20 and on BBC1 at 4.15 with highlights at 11.45.

News After Noon with Michael Coe and Norman Bry. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 1.07 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.18 Eric S-Brac. A See-Saw programme for the very young (7).

Cricket: Further coverage of one of the matches in the second round of the NatWest Bank Trophy competition. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2 at 4.45. Catherine Bates and Simon Pegg. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 Wild Fables. Tony Sopar on a three-day visit to the South Atlantic to examine the wildlife of the battle-scarred islands.

News with Mike Stuart. 6.00 South East at 5.30.

5.30 News. Heat two of the BBC Paddles Up Trophy and seven of the world's best canoeists compete against the clock on a tough course on the River Dee in Wales. The two fastest go through to the final. The commentators are Alan Parry and John Goeling.

5.30 The Private War of Major Benson (1955) starring Chiffon Chaston and Julie Adams. Comedy about a hard-bitten regular soldier who is assigned to the post of training officer at a military academy run by an order of nuns. Directed by Jerry Hopper.

6.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

6.05 News with Michael Stuart.

6.10 The Black Adder. The final episode in a desperate attempt to gain the throne the dastardly Black Adder searches for the country's seven and men. Will he succeed or will the man they call the Moorish stop the Adder's heinous plot? Rick May plays the part of Mad Gerald and Rowan Atkinson, the Black Adder.

6.15 The Royal International Horse Show introduced by David Vine from the White City. Highlights of tonight's events are the Queen Elizabeth II Cup and the King George V Gold Cup.

6.20 News Headlines.

6.25 Entertainment for Constance when her new female, Julie, is accused of stealing jewelry. 6.30 Weather.

QUENCHES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 106.8kHz/275m; Radio 2: 69.3kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 1500m; VHF 92-92.5; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 87.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 96.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/205m; VHF 94.9; World: MF 648kHz/463m.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. Today's guest, from 8.30, is Catherine Bramwell-Smith, 100 years old today. 8.45 cartoon; Eve Pollard reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; Bowie video at 7.55; Bill Simpson's star forecast at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.35; video news at 8.40; baby talk at 8.55; and exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sassane Street. Education with a difference. 10.25 Science International. What's new in scientific research. 10.35 The Greatest Thinkers. Macmillan. 11.00 The Starry Voyage. A three of a voyage of discovery. 11.50 Cartoon Time. The Separated Credo.

12.00 Button Moon Rocket adventures with puppets (7). 12.30 Rialto. Learning with puppets (7). 12.30 The Electric Theatre Show. John Doran talks to Burt Lancaster about his acting career and his latest picture, Local Hero.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Emmerdale Farm. Christmas is a coming and the Sugdens and the Skilgoads prepare for the occasion (7). 2.00 A Plus introduced by Mary Parkinson. Guest of honour is Catherine Bramwell-Smith, 100 years old today.

2.30 A Country Practice. Drama serial about life in a small Australian sheep town. This week, the threat of big industry drives the town to 3.30 Definition. Crossword game for all the family; presented by Jeremy Beadle. The celebrity guests are Kate O'Mara and Tony Blackburn.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy in Stumblebum (7). 4.15 Cartoons: Victor and Maria. 4.20 Emma's World. Another adventure with Rod Hull and his uncontrollable pet (7). 4.45 What's Happening. Merle Sound meet Radio Forth in this week's news quiz 5.15 Games. A quiz game for married couples, presented by Tom Connor.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help John Murray reports from the 50+ Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre in Kensington.

7.00 Where There's Life... presented by Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman. Miriam Stoppard meets a doctor who believes he knows why the Japanese are so successful.

7.30 Coronation Street. Alf Roberts wants Bet Lynch that she is playing with fire.

8.00 Starline. Variety programme with Jim Brown and Les and Dave topping the bill. The supporting acts include Jane Daring, Dave Lemay, Bernie Clifton and Rialto.

8.30 Jamaica Shore Investigates: A Model Murder. The high-flying investigative television reporter links a spy master with the murder of a model.

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

10.05 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.35 Miss Universe 1983. Highlights from last week's competition staged in St Louis, Missouri. The host is Bob Barker.

12.35 Close with Sir Michael Horden.



Paul Jones as Captain Macready: Channel 4, 9.00 pm

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Architecture and Society. 8.30 Community Theatre. 8.55 George and Martha. 7.30 Constable and Turner. 7.45 History of Mathematics. 8.10 Closedown.

10.15 Quatermass Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. 10.30 Play School. 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 Open University: The Pre-school Child: All in a Day's Work. 12.55 Closedown 5-10: Starting School. 1.20 Closedown.

4.15 Cricket. Peter West introduces live coverage of one of today's matches in the second round of the NatWest Trophy competition. 4.45 The Moqueque Prayer in its Setting. An Open University production that examines the nature and function of the mosque. 5.40 Cartoon: Doctor Blue Bird, from the Columbia studios. 5.50 180 Not Out. Catherine Bramwell-Smith, celebrating her 100th birthday today, in conversation with 80-year-old Malcolm Muggeridge. On the matter of death they are divided - the centenarian loves life and wishes to go on living it to the full, while the young octogenarian can't wait to meet his maker.

6.30 Junior Post Black. The second semi-final is between the 1993 British Junior under 16 champion, Stephen Henry from Fife and Steve Vanham of Mitcham, the 1992 British Junior under 16 champion.

6.55 Six Fifty-five. Among the guests at the Pebble Mill courtyard is classical Spanish guitarist, Angel Romero.

7.30 News headlines, with subtitles. 7.35 Travel Show presented by Paul Heiney and Lucie Skeaping. Are duty-free shops a rip-off?

8.05 The Year of the French: The Sesille Hoteliers. (7).

8.35 Discovering Hedgehogs. David Struelens and Rosemarie Richardson examine the insects and fruit of hedgehogs in July. (7).

9.00 Film Buff of the Year presented by Robin Ray. This last qualifying heat has competitors answering questions on British musicals, gangster films of the 30s, Ingrid Bergman and Frank Sinatra.

9.30 Worlds Apart. A documentary about the Muria tribe of central India.

10.20 Cardiff Singer of the World. The third preliminary round features singers from Eire, Italy and Greece.

10.55 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.45 Cricket. Highlights from one of today's games in the second round of the NatWest Trophy. Open University Systems Performance: Earthquakes. 12.40 Instrumentation: Signals and Noise. 1.10 Closedown.

CHOICE

parents choose their children's spouses while they are still babies, this style of affairs can lead to complications. Worlds Apart follows through one such case with its village 'trial' of the two young people concerned and the deals between the prospective in-laws. This documentary on a seemingly contented couple is a welcome relief from most others of the genre which usually illustrate abject poverty and despair.

One hundred and fifty years ago this month a mild Oxford University don preached a sermon in St Mary's Church, Oxford, that had far-reaching repercussions for the Church of England. John Keble was the preacher and from his sermon grew what was to be called the Oxford Movement. From the pulpit Keble drew the traditional role of government in Church appointments by asking 'who controls the Church, God or man?' Richard Harries, Dean of King's College, London, in this first of a two-part series, JOHN KEBLE AND THE OXFORD MOVEMENT (Radio 4 8.45pm) discusses the history of the Movement with Sir Owen Chadwick, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge and Canon Donald Alchin.

Following a brief holiday, presumably to rest his host, the intrepid Roger Cook returns tonight with another new series of CHECKPOINT (Radio 4 7.20pm) in which he leaves no stone unturned in his fearless pursuit of justice for the conned consumer.

6.00 News briefing. 6.10 Farming today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.35 Weather. 7.35, 8.00 Today's News 7.55, 8.25 Sport. Presented by the Roman Catholic priesthood - was also a spy, working for the French. 9.00 News: Gardener's Question Time. From Blackpool (7).

9.30 News: Gardener's Question Time. From Blackpool (7).

10.30 News: Gardener's Question Time. From Blackpool (7).

10.45 Daily Service from St Andrew's & St George's Church, Edinburgh.

11.00 News & Travel: Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with recorder. 12.00 News: Your View. Consumer advice. 12.27 Pay any Price, by Ted Albury. 12.55 Weather: Travel. Programme News.

1.00 The World at One. News. 1.35 A Party Political Broadcast by the Conservative Party. 1.40 News. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News: Woman's Hour. Julie Walters, the actress, is guest of the week. Plus Helene Hanft's New York report and item about holidaymakers who exchange homes. There is also a special of The High Road, read by John Puleo. It is the autobiography of the poet Ted Hughes.

3.00 News: Afternoon Theatre 'Snapshots' by Jo-Gr. With Kate Lee and Rosalind Adame. 3.47 Time For Peace. The English in the Middle East. 4.00 News: Just After Four. Malcolm Stark looks back. 4.10 Film on 4. 4.40 Story Time: Tuller by Peter Dickinson (7).

5.00 PNC News Magazine 5.30 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather: 6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report. 6.30 My Music Quiz. The question is: What's the name of the band that recorded 'The Starline'?

7.00 News: The Arab: The Starline. Express, with Cynthia Glover (soprano) and John Lawanson (bass).

7.30 Checkpoint (new series). The return of investigator Roger Cook.

8.00 News: 8.15-8.30 News. 8.35-8.45 News. 8.50-9.00 News. 9.05-9.15 News. 9.20-9.30 News. 9.35-9.45 News. 9.50-10.00 News. 10.05-10.15 News. 10.20-10.30 News. 10.35-10.45 News. 10.50-11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 News. 11.20-11.30 News. 11.35-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 News. 12.05-12.15 News. 12.20-12.30 News. 12.35-12.45 News. 12.50-13.00 News. 13.05-13.15 News. 13.20-13.30 News. 13.35-13.45 News. 13.50-14.00 News. 14.05-14.15 News. 14.20-14.30 News. 14.35-14.45 News. 14.50-15.00 News. 15.05-15.15 News. 15.20-15.30 News. 15.35-15.45 News. 15.50-16.00 News. 16.05-16.15 News. 16.20-16.30 News. 16.35-16.45 News. 16.50-17.00 News. 17.05-17.15 News. 17.20-17.30 News. 17.35-17.45 News. 17.50-18.00 News. 18.05-18.15 News. 18.20-18.30 News. 18.35-18.45 News. 18.50-19.00 News. 19.05-19.15 News. 19.20-19.30 News. 19.35-19.45 News. 19.50-20.00 News. 20.05-20.15 News. 20.20-20.30 News. 20.35-20.45 News. 20.50-21.00 News. 21.05-21.15 News. 21.20-21.30 News. 21.35-21.45 News. 21.50-22.00 News. 22.05-22.15 News. 22.20-22.30 News. 22.35-22.45 News. 22.50-23.00 News. 23.05-23.15 News. 23.20-23.30 News. 23.35-23.45 News. 23.50-24.00 News. 24.05-24.15 News. 24.20-24.30 News. 24.35-24.45 News. 24.50-25.00 News. 25.05-25.15 News. 25.20-25.30 News. 25.35-25.45 News. 25.50-26.00 News. 26.05-26.15 News. 26.20-26.30 News. 26.35-26.45 News. 26.50-27.00 News. 27.05-27.15 News. 27.20-27.30 News. 27.35-27.45 News. 27.50-28.00 News. 28.05-28.15 News. 28.20-28.30 News. 28.35-28.45 News. 28.50-29.00 News. 29.05-29.15 News. 29.20-29.30 News. 29.35-29.45 News. 29.50-30.00 News. 30.05-30.15 News. 30.20-30.30 News. 30.35-30.45 News. 30.50-31.00 News. 31.05-31.15 News. 31.20-31.30 News. 31.35-31.45 News. 31.50-32.00 News. 32.05-32.15 News. 32.20-32.30 News. 32.35-32.45 News. 32.50-33.00 News. 33.05-33.15 News. 33.20-33.30 News. 33.35-33.45 News. 33.50-34.00 News. 34.05-34.15 News. 34.20-34.30 News. 34.35-34.45 News. 34.50-35.00 News. 35.05-35.15 News. 35.20-35.30 News. 35.35-35.45 News. 35.50-36.00 News. 36.05-36.15 News. 36.20-36.30 News. 36.35-36.45 News. 36.50-37.00 News. 37.05-37.15 News. 37.20-37.30 News. 37.35-37.45 News. 37.50-38.00 News. 38.05-38.15 News. 38.20-38.30 News. 38.35-38.45 News. 38.50-39.00 News. 39.05-39.15 News. 39.20-39.30 News. 39.35-39.45 News. 39.50-40.00 News. 40.05-40.15 News. 40.20-40.30 News. 40.35-40.45 News. 40.50-41.00 News. 41.05-41.15 News. 41.20-41.30 News. 41.35-41.45 News. 41.50-42.00 News. 42.05-42.15 News. 42.20-42.30 News. 42.35-42.45 News. 42.50-43.00 News. 43.05-43.15 News. 43.20-43.30 News. 43.35-43.45 News. 43.50-44.00 News. 44.05-44.15 News. 44.20-44.30 News. 44.35-44.45 News. 44.50-45.00 News. 45.05-45.15 News. 45.20-45.30 News. 45.35-45.45 News. 45.50-46.00 News. 46.05-46.15 News. 46.20-46.30 News. 46.35-46.45 News. 46.50-47.00 News. 47.05-47.15 News. 47.20-47.30 News. 47.35-47.45 News. 47.50-48.00 News. 48.05-48.15 News. 48.20-48.30 News. 48.35-48.45 News. 48.50-49.00 News. 49.05-49.15 News. 49.20-49.30 News. 49.35-49.45 News. 49.50-50.00 News. 50.05-50.15 News. 50.20-50.30 News. 50.35-50.45 News. 50.50-51.00 News. 51.05-51.15 News. 51.20-51.30 News. 51.35-51.45 News. 51.50-52.00 News. 52.05-52.15 News. 52.20-52.30 News. 52.35-52.45 News. 52.50-53.00 News. 53.05-53.15 News. 53.20-53.30 News. 53.35-53.45 News. 53.50-54.00 News. 54.05-54.15 News. 54.20-54.30 News. 54.35-54.45 News. 54.50-55.00 News. 55.05-55.15 News. 55.20-55.30 News. 55.35-55.45 News. 55.50-56.00 News. 56.05-56.15 News. 56.20-56.30 News. 56.35-56.45 News. 56.50-57.00 News. 57.05-57.15 News. 57.20-57.30 News. 57.35-57.45 News. 57.50-58.00 News. 58.05-58.15 News. 58.20-58.30 News. 58.35-58.45 News. 58.50-59.00 News. 59.05-59.15 News. 59.20-59.30 News. 59.35-59.45 News. 59.50-60.00 News. 60.05-60.15 News. 60.20-60.30 News. 60.35-60.45 News. 60.50-61.00 News. 61.05-61.15 News. 61.20-61.30 News. 61.35-61.45 News. 61.50-62.00 News. 62.05-62.15 News. 62.20-62.30 News. 62.35-62.45 News. 62.50-63.00 News. 63.05-63.15 News. 63.20-63.30 News. 63.35-63.45 News. 63.50-64.00 News. 64.05-64.15 News. 64.20-64.30 News. 64.35-64.45 News. 64.50-65.00 News. 65.05-65.15 News. 65.20-65.30 News. 65.35-65.45 News. 65.50-66.00 News. 66.05-66.15 News. 66.20-66.30 News. 66.35-66.45 News. 66.50-67.00 News. 67.05-67.15 News. 67.20-67.30 News. 67.35-67.45 News. 67.50-68.00 News. 68.05-68.15 News. 68.20-68.30 News. 68.35-68.45 News. 68.50-69.00 News. 69.05-69.15 News. 69.20-69.30 News. 69.35-69.45 News. 69.50-70.00 News. 70.05-70.15 News. 70.20-70.30 News. 70.35-70.45 News. 70.50-71.00 News. 71.05-71.15 News. 71.20-71.30 News. 71.35-71.45 News. 71.50-72.00 News. 72.05-72.15 News. 72.20-72.30 News. 72.35-72.45 News. 72.50-73.00 News. 73.05-73.15 News. 73.20-73.30 News. 73.35-73.45 News. 73.50-74.00 News. 74.05-74.15 News. 74.20-74.30 News. 74.35-74.45 News. 74.50-75.00 News. 75.05-75.15 News. 75.20-75.30 News. 75.35-75.45 News. 75.50-76.00 News. 76.05-76.15 News. 76.20-76.30 News. 76.35-76.45 News. 76.50-77.00 News. 77.05-77.15 News. 77.20-77.30 News. 77.35-77.45 News. 77.50-78.00 News. 78.05-78.15 News. 78.20-78.30 News. 78.35-78.45 News. 78.50-79.00 News. 79.05-79.15 News. 79.20-79.30 News. 79.35-79.45 News. 79.50-80.00 News. 80.05-80.15 News. 80.20-80.30 News. 80.35-80.45 News. 80.50-81.00 News. 81.05-81.15 News. 81.20-81.30 News. 81.35-81.45 News. 81.50-82.00 News. 82.05-82.15 News. 82.20-82.30 News. 82.35-82.45 News. 82.50-83.00 News. 83.05-83.15 News. 83.20-83.30 News. 83.35-83.45 News. 83.50-84.00 News. 84.05-84.15 News. 84.20-84.30 News. 84.35-84.45 News. 84.50-85.00 News. 85.05-85.15 News. 85.20-85.30 News. 85.35-85.45 News. 85.50-86.00 News. 86.05-86.15 News. 86.20-86.30 News. 86.35-86.45 News. 86.50-87.00 News. 87.05-87.15 News. 87.20-87.30 News. 87.35-87.45 News. 87.50-88.00 News. 88.05-88.15 News. 88.20-88.30 News. 88.35-88.45 News. 88.50-89.00 News. 89.05-89.15 News. 89.20-89.30 News. 89.35-89.45 News. 89.50-90.00 News. 90.05-90.15 News. 90.20-90.30 News. 90.35-90.45 News. 90.50-91.00 News. 91.05-91.15 News. 91.20-91.30 News. 91.35-91.45 News. 91.50-92.00 News. 92.05-92.15 News. 92.20-92.30 News. 92.35-92.45 News. 92.50-93.00 News. 93.05-93.15 News. 93.20-93.30 News. 93.35-93.45 News. 93.50-94.00 News. 94.05-94.15 News. 94.20-94.30 News. 94.35-94.45 News. 94.50-95.00 News. 95.05-95.15 News. 95.20-95.30 News. 95.35-95.45 News. 95.50-96.00 News. 96.05-96.15 News. 96.20-96.30 News. 96.35-96.45 News. 96.50-97.00 News. 97.05-97.15 News. 97.20-97.30 News. 97.35-97.45 News. 97.50-98.00 News. 98.05-98.15 News. 98.20-98.30 News. 98.35-98.45 News. 98.50-99.00 News. 99.05-99.15 News. 99.20-99.30 News. 99.35-99.45 News. 99.50-100.00 News. 100.05-100.15 News. 100.20-100.30 News. 100.35-100.45 News. 100.50-101.00 News. 101.05-101.15 News. 101.20-101.30 News. 101.35-101.45 News. 101.50-102.00 News. 102.05-102.15 News. 102.20-102.30 News. 102.35-102.45 News. 102.50-103.00 News. 103.05-103.15 News. 103.20-103.30 News. 103.35-103.45 News. 103.50-104.00 News. 104.05-104.15 News. 104.20-104.30 News. 104.35-104.45 News. 104.50-105.00 News. 105.05-105.15 News. 105.20-105.30 News. 105.35-105.45 News. 105.50-106.00 News. 106.05-106.15 News. 106.20-106.30 News. 106.35-106.45 News. 106.50-107.00 News. 107.05-107.15 News. 107.20-107.30 News. 107.35-107.45 News. 107.50-108.00 News. 108.05-108.15 News. 108.20-108.30 News. 108.35-108.45 News. 108.50-109.00 News. 109.05-109.15 News. 109.20-109.30 News. 109.35-109.45 News. 109.50-110.00 News. 110.05-110.15 News. 110.20-110.30 News. 110.35-110.45 News. 110.50-111.00 News. 111.05-111.15 News. 111.20-111.30 News. 111.35-111.45 News. 111.50-112.00 News. 112.05-112.15 News. 112.20-112.30 News. 112.35-112.45 News. 112.50-113.00 News. 113.05-113.15 News. 113.20-113.30 News. 113.35-113.45 News. 113.50-114.00 News. 114.05-114.15 News. 114.20-114.30 News. 114.35-114.45 News. 114.50-115.00 News. 115.05-115.15 News. 115.20-115.30 News. 115.35-115.45 News. 115.50-116.00 News. 116.05-116.15 News. 116.20-116.30 News. 116.35-116.45 News. 116.50-117.00 News. 117.05-117.15 News. 117.20-117.30 News. 117.35-117.45 News. 117.50-118.00 News. 118.05-118.15 News. 118.20-118.30 News. 118.35-118.45 News. 118.50-119.00 News. 119.05-119.15 News. 119.20-119.30 News. 119.35-119.45 News. 119.50-120.00 News. 120.05-120.15 News. 120.20-120.30 News. 120.35-120.45 News. 120.50-121.00 News. 121.05-121.15 News. 121.20-121.30 News. 121.35-121.45 News. 121.50-122.00 News. 122.05-122.15 News. 122.20-122.30 News. 122.35-122.45 News. 122.50-123.00 News. 123.05-123.15 News. 123.20-123.30 News. 123.35-123.45 News. 123.50-124.00 News. 124.05-124.15 News. 124.20-124.30 News. 124.35-124.45 News. 124.50-125.00 News. 12

From a Staff Reporter, St Mary's

cause of thick mist. The survivors heard the maroons go off on St Mary's signalling the lifeboat crew to launch. Mrs Langley-Williams said the children wanted to know what the procedure was for rescue operations. "We were just chatting about what would happen and I said the boat was on the way."

Continued from page 1

He added that there was "a buyer's market for aircrew" and that pilots, who were not well paid, were having to put up with less favourable conditions because of economic circumstances.

By David Nicholson-Lord

share the home in Berkshire and with Madge, aged 84, the cook, will be joining in the celebrations today.



trained on satisfying his Tory backbench questioner and landed his brief safely. But in this confrontation between Mr Skinner and Mr Clark, The Beast of Rolsover versus The

France	1 24 84	London	1 29 84	Perugia	1 28 82	Venice	1 26 78
Germany	1 24 84	Los Angeles	1 24 78	Roskilde	1 30 83	Vienna	1 26 78
Italy	1 29 84	Luzern	1 24 75	Sofia	1 30 83	Washington*	1 28 87
Netherlands	1 21 70	Moscow	1 29 84	Stuttgart	1 46 115	Zurich	1 39 80

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

Preston	high	noon to 3 pm
Reading	high	3 to 6 pm
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	high	noon to 3 pm
Stafford	high	noon to 3 pm
Stratford-upon-Avon	high	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	high	noon to 3 pm
Warrick	high	noon to 3 pm

except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 36 (out of 10) for today's recording at British Broadcasting Corporation. Telephone: 01-245 8091, which is updated each morning.

هكذا من الاصل